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ART. I.—HISTORICAL JUSTICE TO THE SOUTH.

WHEN Sir Robert Walpole, after long ruling Great Britain as sole minister of the 1st and 2d Georges, was at last overthrown by his parliamentary foes; his son Horace, seeing how grievously he suffered, in his retirement, from idleness and *ennui*, offered to read history to him, to pass away the time. The fallen minister exclaimed, "Read *anything* but history; I know that it is false!" He had acted history for twenty years; and knew how shallow and perverted were the received versions of historical events, and of the characters and motives of the actors in them.

Many obstacles obstruct the search after historical truth; but none more than the general fact that, in those great struggles which convulse and divide nations, the successful party is able to palm off its own representations for the truth of history. The conquerors naturally dwell much upon their own achievements, and the general result sustains their testimony. All the powers of word-painting are tasked to bring forward and color those portions of the historical picture, on which they would fix the gaze of the world, and to tone down and withdraw into the shade those parts on which they desire that the too critical eye should not dwell. On the other hand, the people who have been foiled in their efforts, seek not to dwell upon their failures. They care not to be the historians of their own disasters. They are often so reduced and subjected that they dare not give utterance to the truth; which, if uttered, would be listened to by few; for the bulk of men condemn failure and worship only success.

Although the heroic energy displayed by the people of the South, in their late struggle against fearful odds, commanded the reluctant admiration of a world deeply imbued with preju-

dice against them; yet there is little chance of historical justice being done them in coming time.

Moreover, the result of the war threw all the archives of the Confederate Government, abounding in unique documents, known to but few, into the hands of its enemy, to be industriously, skillfully, and unscrupulously used by Northern chroniclers; while the custodian of them, under plea of anxiety for their safekeeping, will scruple to render them accessible to any one suspected of sympathy with the South. With such an opportunity for selection, suppression, and garbling, what may not a skillful advocate prove?

Of the temper which Northern historians will bring to this work we have already some samples, in more than one hasty fragment, issued from the press before these archives were accessible to the authors. We select the most elaborate of them, Horace Greeley's "American Conflict," and from his narrative and his reasonings will show to our readers the statements and principles published and popular at the North, and the pictures there drawn of the South. Although almost every Southern man knows who Horace Greeley is, very few, we suppose, have had patience or command of temper to wade through his volume, which, bulky as it is, embraces only the first year of the war. As we limit ourselves, in this article, to a few pages, we can take but a cursory view, and give but few details.

In reading this book we were soon struck with a peculiarity in the author's process of reasoning, which leads him to overlook the great and general causes which produce a given result, in order to fasten upon and magnify some specialty tending to the same effect. To give one example: to his mind it is so evident that Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin was the great cause of the immense development of the cotton culture, that he devotes many pages to the biography of this ingenious and ill-used mechanic. We had supposed that the great causes of the rapid progress of this branch of agriculture were the admirable adaptation to it of the climate, and of immense bodies of fertile land, in a country occupied by an intellectual and enterprising race, possessing the institutions of a well ordered civilization in their local governments, and commanding the services of a subject race peculiarly fitted for rural labors in this climate. Without these, a thousand Whitneys could have ginned no cotton; and with these, the obvious demand for mechanical appliances would necessarily stimulate invention, as it almost always does; and, in the absence of any individual inventor, his place is soon supplied by another. For the law of demand and supply applies, if not to works of genius, at least to the productions of ingenuity.

The author not only often attributes great effects to minor causes, but not unfrequently to a false one, tending even to an opposite result. Thus, in speaking of the period immediately following the revolutionary war, among the chief causes why "industry was paralyzed" and "trade, emancipated from the vexations of the custom-house marker and gauger, fell tangled and prostrate into the toils of the usurer and sheriff," he lays great stress upon the fact that "in the absence of a tariff, which the Confederate Congress lacked power to enforce, our ports, immediately after the peace, were glutted with foreign luxuries, gew-gaws, which our people were eager enough to buy; but for which they found themselves utterly unable to pay," (pages 18 and 19.)

Now we had supposed that the condition of the country then was sufficiently accounted for by the demoralization of a long war abounding in disasters; the devastation of the country, the suspension of civil government, the interruption of labor and business, all tending to engender idleness and want, habits of violence and the frequency of crime. And if we had been required to find a panacea to revive energy, industry, ingenuity, and order in the country, we would have set before the eyes of this people all the necessities, conveniences, and luxuries of civilized life, to be exchanged at the lowest price for the products of their own efforts in developing the resources of their country. Mr. Greeley has so sovereign a contempt for "the dicta of the world's accepted political economists," that it were idle to quote them to him; but we will refer him to an essay of the Yankee philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, in which he shows that the anxiety of the dames of a part of New England to earn the means of buying bonnets of a new and costly fashion, so stimulated their ingenuity and energies as to lead to the introduction of a new and highly profitable branch of industry among them.

We had supposed that Mr. Greeley was on all occasions so fierce a denouncer of every form of human bondage, that he could speak on that topic in no modified terms. It much surprised us to come across the following passage:

"Slavery of a mild and gentle type may well have grown up insensibly, even in the absence of war. The patriarch has shelter and food, with employment for various capacities, and his stronghold, if he be stationary, his tents, if he be nomadic, become the refuge for the unfortunate and destitute from the region around him. The abandoned wife, the unwedded mother, the crippled or infirm of either sex, the tender orphan, and the out-worn, seedy prodigal betake themselves to his lodge, and humbly solicit his permission to earn bread and shelter by tend-

ing his flocks and herds, or by any other service to which their capacities are adequate. Some are accepted from motives of thrift; others under the impulse of charity; and the greater portion of either class, exulting in their escape from hunger, cold, and nakedness, gladly remain through life. Marriages are formed among them and children are born, who grow up adepts in the labor the patriarch requires of them, contented with their station, and ignorant of the world outside of his possessions. If his circumstances require a military force, he organizes it of 'servants born in his household.' His possessions steadily increase, and he becomes in time a feudal chieftain, ruling over vassals proud of his eminence and docile to his will. Thus it has been justly remarked that the condition of slavery has ever preceded the laws by which it is ultimately regulated; and it is not without plausibility that its champions have contended for it as a natural form of society—a normal development of the necessary association of Capital with Labor in man's progress from rude ignorance and want, to abundance, refinement and luxury" (page 24).

From the following passage Mr. Greeley seems to have, under some circumstances, no hostility to the selling of women. "For the Circassian beauty, whose charms seek and find a market at Constantinople, is sent thither by her parents, and is herself a willing party to the speculation. She hopefully bids a last adieu to the home of her infancy, to find another in the harem of some wealthy and powerful Turk, where she will achieve the life of luxury and idleness she covets" (page 71). Yet it strikes us that she is now in the hands of a master, and, when old and neglected, may drink the dregs of slavery.

The author tells us that "the ancients, while they apprehended, perhaps adequately, the bitterness of bondage, which many of them had experienced, do not seem to have perceived so vividly the corresponding evils of slave holding. They saw that end of the chain which encircled the ankle of the bondman: they do not seem to have so clearly perceived that the other lay heavily across the throat of even his sleeping master" (page 25). And he enlarges on the unmitigated corruption of character resulting from the holding of slaves; yet he admits that while "so long as slaves were mainly foreigners and barbarians, often public enemies, of fierce, strange aspect and unintelligible speech, there would naturally be little sympathy between them and their masters; but when children who had grown up together—sprung indeed from different castes, but still members of the same household—familiar from infancy, and to some extent playmates, came to hold the relation, respectively, of master and slave, it was inevitable that kindly feelings should fre-

quently be reciprocated between them, leading often to devotion on the one hand and emancipation on the other " (page 67).

It does not strike Mr. Greeley that this very kindly feeling of the master, anxious for the well-being of his faithful servant, might induce him to enquire what had become of the negroes already emancipated. Many had been freed in the South, and far more, from their being found valueless there, had been freed in the North. Everywhere he found them shrinking in numbers, debased and corrupted in character; but in the North, especially, he found the remnant of them crowding the jails, poor-houses, and police courts in ten-fold proportion to their numbers. In the very city in which Mr. Greeley lived, such was their destitution and degradation that, although constantly recruited by fugitives from the South, they diminished one-sixth in number between 1850 and 1860. But Mr. Greeley shuts his eyes to this fact.

He tells us that at the end of the last century many persons in the South looked forward to and desired the emancipation of the negroes, "but the unexpected result of the purchase of Louisiana and the invention of the cotton-gin set at naught all these calculations." We do not undervalue the influence of these causes; but they were but secondary to the fact that the better the permanent characteristics of the negro became known, the more obvious it was that the race could not long continue to exist in this country except in a state of servitude, and that meanwhile a large population of free negroes would be an intolerable nuisance in any civilized community. Those very theorists as to human liberty, whose numbers Greeley greatly magnifies, but which included some names of weight, as Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, had become convinced that the well-being of both the negro and the white races required the servitude of the former.

We once heard an ingenious man argue that morality was altogether a question of locality. Nothing could be so wrong here that it might not be right in another place. Mr. Greeley's ethics too seem to be much influenced by latitude. He speaks in tones of mild and apologetic reproof of slave-taking and slave-holding by the "pilgrim fathers." "Their experience of Indian ferocity and treachery, acting upon their theological convictions, led them early and readily to the belief that these savages, and, by logical inference, all savages, were children of the devil, to be subjugated, if not exterminated as the Philistine inhabitants of Canaan had been by the Israelites under Joshua." (This fate of the Philistines is news to us.) "Indian slavery, sometimes forbidden by law, but usually tolerated, if not approved, by public opinion, was among the early usages of New

England; and from this to negro slavery—the slavery of every variety of Pagan barbarians—was an easy transition.” But when the colonists in Georgia, between the prosperous settlements in Carolina and Florida, found that they themselves had not thriven under the somewhat Utopian form of government established by General Oglethorpe, which, among other regulations, prohibited negro slavery and the use of ardent spirits; when they rejoiced at being transferred to the Royal government, Greeley attributes their joy to their being now “enabled to gratify, without restraint, their longing for slavery and rum.”

We are told that on the reorganization of the union of the States, in 1787, “it may be noted that those provisions favoring or upholding slavery, which deform our great charter, are no original or integral parts of the fabric, and as such contained in the original draft thereof; but are unsightly and abnormal additions, rather fastened on than interwoven with the body of the structure. Could the majority have made such a Constitution as they would have preferred, slavery would have found no lodgment in it; but already the whip of Disunion was brandished, and the fatal necessity of compromise made manifest” (page 44).

Surely this is a very curious and metaphorical way of stating the facts of the case. The fabric spoken of was to be the new government under the Federal Constitution, to frame which delegations from the different States had met in Convention. The materials of the fabric were the terms on which the States could agree. As usual in such cases there was a struggle for political power. Various views and interests had to be reconciled. The whole thing was a compromise. The new government was not endowed with unlimited, but limited and specified powers, and negro slavery was not one of those matters over which it was to have any control. But the States most interested in it, required certain recognition of their rights, and certain securities, before they would consent to form a part of the confederacy, before they would enter the new union. Those most opposed to negro slavery, preferred giving that security rather than lose those States from the Union. There was no fabric of a government until the Constitution had been ratified by nine of the States in convention at home, and then the government extended only over the States that had ratified it. When that was done the provisions as to slavery were as integral and binding a part of the fabric as any other. Mr. Greeley says somewhere else, that compromise was necessary or we would have had no Union. He and his brethren are much more alive to the necessity of making compromises than of observing them.

We have said enough of Mr. Greeley's peculiarities in ratiocination. But no defect in reasoning could have led him into the error contained in the following passage: "When at last the South, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, quite generally adopted the novel and extraordinary doctrine of the essential righteousness, and signal beneficence of slavery—when the relation of life-long servitude and utter subjugation to the will of a master was declared to be the true, natural and most enviable condition of the laboring class everywhere, the condition most conducive to their happiness," (page 73). What proofs does Mr. Greeley give to establish this assertion? Only these: a quotation from *De Bow's Review*. "We can only judge the future by the past; and as experience proves that the negro is better off in slavery in the South than in freedom elsewhere, it is the part of philanthropy to keep them here, as we keep our children in subjugation for their own good;" and two passages from the speeches of Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, and Senator Mason, of Virginia—both affirming the same doctrine, altogether on the ground of the difference between the negro and the higher races of men—on their unfitness for freedom, and incapacity for self-control.

In all the controversies between the two parts of the Union, Mr. Greeley skillfully strives to represent the North as acting on the defensive. At page 378 he says, "For a generation the Free North has been struggling against a series of important measures, favoring a system of public policy, whereof the purpose and necessary effect were the diffusion and aggrandizement of slavery." In other parts of the book he charges the South with many grasping projects, some of them utterly unscrupulous; as the forced purchase, or conquest of Cuba, and the filibustering expeditions against Central America. We do not know that any of these belong peculiarly to the South. Some were the projects of individual schemers. The funds for carrying them out are supposed to have come chiefly from the North, and the active agents were recruited from among the reckless and dangerous classes all over the Union.

The South can hardly be said to have had a policy of its own to urge on the administration of the Government. But it had claimed three things, and only three, at its hands—not as matters of policy, but of right.

1st. That the revenue should be raised in such a manner as to distribute the burden of supporting the Government equally on all parts and classes, throughout the country. This led to the opposition in the South to the protective tariffs, affording bounties to one side of the Union, and treble taxation to the other.

2d. As to the territories of the United States, the people of

the South claimed that they each had an equal interest and right in every foot of that territory with every Northern man ; that they were the common property of the States, being either granted by particular States, or purchased by the blood or treasure of all, and that to the Federal Government was entrusted the duty of governing and disposing of them, without partiality, for the benefit of all the citizens of all the States. They claimed that involuntary servitude, or slavery, was not a creation of law, any more than other kinds of property ; but had originated in various conditions of society, and that property in slaves had been merely recognized by the law, after its existence, as other kinds of property had been ; laws respecting property being made for the protection of proprietary rights after they had grown into existence. That the citizens of any State lost no right or control over their property which they might carry into any one of the territories ; and that the question whether the inhabitants of a particular territory should be slave-holders, should be left to the operation of natural laws. That the white man, under equally favorable conditions, was superior to the negro as a laborer as in every other respect. In any region in which those conditions are found, the negro not only proved valueless as a slave, but gradually disappeared. But where negro slavery, on being introduced into any region, was maintained as profitable and advantageous, it was proof that the necessary conditions of outdoor labor were so adverse to the constitution of the white man, as to render him incapable of competing with the negro in those occupations which require hard labor and exposure united. Thus, whether or not a territory became a slave-holding region was to be the result, not of legislation, but of natural causes. But when a territory having required sufficient population, the inhabitants were authorized by Congress to form a State government, in order to be admitted into the Union, the new State then became sovereign, as the original States are, and was at liberty to regulate its internal affairs, according to its own judgment. The South never claimed that one foot of territory should become a slave-holding State. Even North Carolina and Georgia, when they stipulated in the grants of their western territories to the Union that Congress should make no law tending to emancipate the slaves, did not pretend to make any stipulations as to the social organization of those territories binding on them when they became States.

The new States were the offspring of the old States, and under the Constitution acquired equal rights. The laws of nature were to decide whether a new State should resemble, in its political and social characteristics, Massachusetts or South Carolina, or any other Northern or Southern State, according to its

geographical peculiarities, and the source from which it derived its population. For the Federal Government, the creation and common agent of all the States, to interfere to decide the question, was a gross usurpation, putting a brand of inferiority on most of the States to which it owed its creation, and cramping the progress of their people with a view to reduce them to a subject and tributary condition to their Northern confederates.

3d. The people of the South, finding individuals and societies at the North active in sowing discontent broad-cast among the negroes, urging and assisting many to fly from their masters—urgently demanded a faithful fulfilment of the pledge given in the Constitution by the Northern States to deliver up fugitive slaves.

It is impossible for Mr. Greeley to fasten on the South any "aggressions" not embraced in these claims of rights. But he does not perceive that the slave-holding South had any rights in the territories, or indeed in any thing else.

The following just and noble sentiments of a Northern Senator, General Lane, of Oregon, uttered in September, 1860, sound like nonsense in Mr. Greeley's ears. "I am for all the rights of all the States; and I will do all in my power to preserve those rights. I have battled and will always battle against any interference on the part of Congress with the subject of slavery. It is a subject with which Congress has nothing to do. Leave the territories open to the Southern man as well as to the Northern man; let each take his property with him, and enjoy it, while the territorial condition remains. This is equal and exact justice. The men of the South fought as hard, and as bravely to acquire that territory, or furnished as much treasure to purchase it, as those of the North. How then can you discriminate? How keep our Southern brother out of his inheritance?"

Mr. Greeley charges all the churches in the South, and some in the North, with "adapting Christianity to Slavery, instead of requiring that Slavery be made to square with Christianity. And this is a fair specimen of what has passed for religion at the South for the last thirty or forty years" (page 121). He is very bitter on this point; yet we cannot see what he has to complain of. At Christ's advent on earth human bondage was common over the whole Roman world, and beyond it. So universal was it, that in the Greek, the language of commerce and of the educated classes throughout the East, the same word means servant and slave. Throughout Christ's ministry and that of His apostles, they were in perpetual contact with masters and slaves—yet never once, as far as appears, came in conflict with slavery. They adapted Christianity to Slavery, by inculcating the relative duties of masters and slaves. When

Christ healed the Centurian's servant, He did not bid his master to set him free.

It is perhaps this defect in the first planters of Christianity, which has led the author to swell this volume by the insertion of biographies of several apostolic characters, especial favorites with him; but John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety is his *Magnus Apollo*. It is some years since this hero was canonized at the North, and now Greeley has incorporated his biography with the lives of the Saints; treating of his career with peculiar unction through more than twenty pages of this history; apparently holding his character and achievements to be the archetype of the best developments resulting from the war which followed soon on the close of his earthly career.

Mr. Greeley at length enters on the history of secession, and we at once see that his mind is still abused by the notion that secession was the fruit of a conspiracy; a conspiracy which had been maturing for thirty years, in the columns of the press, the meetings of the people, on the floors of Congress, in the legislative halls of the States, with an utter contempt for that secrecy which had hitherto been deemed the essential of all such machinations. With all causes tending through long years to bring about secession, there was doubtless much of the suddenness of popular impulse in the final culmination of the event. Amidst the moaning of the winds and the distant mutterings of the thunder the storm is long brewing, but it bursts suddenly at last.

As to the workings of this conspiracy I select a few of Mr. Greeley's important facts, which I believe are not generally known at the South.

"Before the opening of the year 1861, a perfect reign of terror had been established throughout the Gulf States. A secret order, known as 'Knights of the Golden Circle' or as 'Knights of the Columbian Star,' succeeding that known six or seven years earlier as the 'Order of the Lone Star,' having for its ostensible object the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, and the establishment of slavery in the two latter, but really operating in the interest of disunion, had spread its network of badges, grips, passwords, and alluring mystery all over the South, and had ramifications even in some of the cities of the adjoining free States. Other clubs, more or less secret, were known as 'The Precipitators,' 'Vigilance Committee,' 'Minute Men,' and by kindred designations; but all of them were sworn to fidelity to 'Southern Rights;' while their members were gradually prepared and ripened, whenever any ripening was needed, for the task of treason. Who ever ventured to condemn and repudiate secession as the true and sov-

ereign remedy for Southern wrongs, in any neighborhood where slavery was dominant, was thenceforth a marked man, to be stigmatized and hunted down as a 'Lincolnite,' 'Submissionist,' or 'Abolitionist.' One refugee planter from Southern Alabama—himself a slave-holder, but of Northern birth, who barely escaped a violent death, because of an intercepted letter from a relation in Connecticut, urging him to free his slaves, and return to the North, as he had promised—stated, that he himself had been obliged to join the 'Minute Men' of his neighborhood for safety, and had thus been compelled to assist in hanging six men of Northern birth because of their Union sentiments; and he personally knew that not less than *one hundred* men had been hung in his section of the State and in the adjoining section of Georgia, during the six weeks which preceded his escape in December 1860" (page 350.)

He adds in a note that, "Southern *unanimity*, in certain localities, for secession, was such as violence and terror have often produced in favor of the most universally detested men and measures all over the world. Such an apparent unanimity was doubtless secured, but at the expense of not less than ten thousand precious lives, taken because the victims would not conceal and deny their invincible affection for their whole country" (page 350-1).

We have occasionally heard through the Northern press, as we do in this book, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and of "The Lone Star." But why Mr. Greeley should class "Vigilance Committees," and "Minute Men," with these exceedingly occult brotherhoods we know not, except on account of the catalogue of wholesale slaughter he charges them all with. He has read the history of the revolt of the colonies from the mother-country in 1776, and doubtless approved of the "Vigilance Committees," and "Minute Men," organized then.

He tells us at page 514, that "Secession was only forced down the throats of those who accepted it by violence, outrage, and terror." This is a bold assertion, but the next is more reckless. "A complete reign of terror had, by this time, been established throughout Eastern or Old Virginia, the more conspicuous Unionists being hunted out, and the greater number silenced and paralyzed; the election was a perfect farce throughout Eastern and South Western Virginia. Even Alexandria, always hitherto strongly Union, gave but 106 Union votes to over 900 Secession; while in lower Virginia scarcely a Union vote was polled."

When we remember that Alexandria was within sight of Washington and 50,000 Northern troops, some thousands of

whom took possession of the town the next morning, driving off the handful of Confederates on picket duty in the neighborhood, can we believe that a crowd of devoted Unionists would have rushed to the polls to vote against their consciences? Mr. Greeley must pardon our incredulity.

After this thrilling narrative of the reign of terror, we are surprised to learn that "In truth not one tenth of the then active secessionists ever intended or meditated disunion as permanent," (page 427,) that "The State of North Carolina, though never deliberately and intelligently hostile to the Union, became a much easier prey to the conspirators" than Tennessee. (Page 485.) We must remember that the Convention of North Carolina finally voted unceremoniously for secession.

We are told that "after the conspiracy had had complete possession of the Southern mind for three months," (on the 4th February, when the Southern Congress first met)—"two thirds of the free population of the entire slave-holding region were openly and positively averse to it." Surely this is a very loose way of stating the progress of the conspiracy. Secession was the act of individual States, not of the people of the South promiscuously. The truth is that an overwhelming majority of the people of the seven States, represented in that Congress, were thorough secessionists—while a majority of the people in each of the other Southern States had not yet made up their minds to secede, and in the end the majority in three of those States preferred submitting to the perversion of the Federal government and the overthrow of the rights of their own States, rather than hazard secession.

The reign of terror, it seems, was awful to the "conspirators," not only in making devoted Unionists vote, but also fight in their cause against their own instincts and convictions. We are told at page 627, "The Confederates had not yet enforced a general conscription; and though volunteering was widely stimulated by police discipline and lynch law, while the more ignorant and ill-informed young women of many slave-holding localities were envenomed secessionists, refusing to give any but the most furious countenance to young men who hesitated to enlist; yet the white population of the States actually controlled by the rebels was so inferior in numbers to that of the loyal North and West, that the rebel armies were necessarily and vastly less numerous likewise, (page 627).

Among the motives which led men into the toils of secession, Mr. Greeley tells us "A load of debt weighed heavily on the planting and trading classes of the entire South, of whom thousands rushed into political convulsions for relief from intoler-

able pressure," (page 459). They seceded to escape paying their debts. He further tells us "Southern debts had always been slow, and paid substantially at the convenience of the debtors, when paid at all," (page 450).

Mr. Greeley knows that this stale charge was refuted, under his nose, six years ago. We will quote this refutation. The New York *Herald* of 7th January, 1861, thus answers the charge:

"One of the most unfortunate features of the present feud which distracts the country, is the disposition manifested by the Republicans to impugn the commercial honesty of the South. In this spirit they have attributed as the principal motive of the secession movement, a desire, on the part of the slave States, to repudiate and get rid of their debts to the North. There is nothing like figures to disprove charges of this kind. The following table, compiled from the circulars of Dun, Boyd & Co., shows the number of failures in the free and slave States, respectively, in 1860." (*We omit the table.*) "From this it will be seen that the slave States not only do pay their debts, but that they pay them better than any other section of the country. Assuming, as we are entitled to do from this table, that there are two and one-third more stores at the North than at the South, we find that in the free States there has been one failure in every sixty-one stores, and in the slave States one in every seventy-one, making a difference of sixteen per cent. in favor of the latter. If we take the liabilities as a criterion, we find the amount at the North over four times that of the South."

In a note on the page last referred to, (450,) he gives us a letter published, and probably manufactured at the North in 1861, professedly from a Mr. Robert Lyon. Some Northern papers call him "Judge Lyon, of Abbeville, South Carolina." Among other lies, it says, "We have no money. A forced tax is levied on every one. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about \$27,000 in bank. At first I gave a cheque for \$10,000, then \$5,000; then the remainder. I cannot stay here and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least 10,000 negroes are gone already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West."

What Abbeville man is there who ever heard of Judge Lyon? or who recognizes the picture he draws? Is nothing too stale and oft refuted for Mr. Greeley to use as an authority in his history? After reading this I fully expected to find him quoting the N. Y. *Tribune*, his own paper's account of the immense slaughter of the Secessionists at the bombardment of Fort Sumter—an account written many weeks after this event. Besides impugning the honesty of the South, as we have seen most un-

justly, Mr. Greeley charges her with poverty yet more unjustly, for if poor she was made so by himself and his Northern brethren. "The South—that is, the cotton-growing region—for Louisiana, through her sugar planting interest, sustained the protective policy, and shared in the prosperity thence resulting—now vehemently opposed the Tariff, declaring herself thereby plundered and impoverished. There is no evidence that her condition was less favorable, her people less comfortable, than they had been; but the contrast between the thrift, progress, and activity of the free States, and the stagnation, the inertia, the poverty of the cotton region, was very striking," (page 91). This stagnation and poverty he attributes solely to negro slavery—yet he admits that Louisiana, a great slave-holding State, was exempt from it. The true explanation is that the Northern manufacturers had cunningly bribed that State, by a high duty on foreign sugar, to support their policy, which threw the burden of supporting both the Government and the manufacturers, on the cotton-planting South—for as the great market of the cotton crop was in Europe, the effect of high duties on foreign goods was to render it impossible for foreigners to pay a full price for cotton, and to compel the cotton planters to purchase the inferior manufactures of the North at an extravagant price, foreign competition being in a great measure excluded by the tariff. Whatever the fertility, industry and natural wealth of the latter region was, it was doubtless greatly impoverished by this plundering system of taxation. Had the South been poor, the North would have meddled little in its affairs, nor would it have tasked all its resources to preserve a union with it.

We do not think that Mr. Greeley has distinguished himself as a writer of military history; but certainly some of his statements are not likely to be forgotten. He tells us that by Gen. Twiggs' capitulation to the authorities of Texas, "the Union lost by that single act at least half its military force," (page 413). The troops posted in Texas were but thirty-seven companies. We have never heard their numbers estimated at more than 2,500. Yet this it seems constituted half the army of the United States. The War Department must have been guilty of a monstrous fraud in making the people pay for 16,000, or 18,000 "men in buckram."

According to the Northern version of this event in Texas, General Twiggs was an arch-traitor, who deliberately plotted with the Texans to betray his troops into their hands. We will give a Southern version, and let the reader choose between them.

Far the greater part of the people of Texas being ripe for secession, applications from all quarters, requesting a meeting of the legislature, were made to the governor, old Sam Houston, so

noted for his eccentric career in earlier life, and since for his connection with the civil and military history of the State. He persistently refused to comply with these requests; and at length, in accordance with the resolutions of numerous public meetings, the members of the legislature met in Dec. 1860, and held a session, irregular in this, that they had not been called together by lawful authority. An act was passed calling a convention of the people, for the purpose of seceding from the Union. During the canvass for members of this body, some persons advocated the secession of Texas, for the purpose of re-establishing the State as a separate and independent republic, as it had been before its union with the United States, in 1845. But the advocates of a Southern Confederacy proved far more numerous.

There were at this time in Texas, twenty-five hundred United States troops, forming thirty-seven companies, five being artillery, and ten cavalry. A part were on the Rio Grande, facing the Mexican frontier, the rest, chiefly cavalry and infantry, were stationed at various points in the interior to watch the Indian tribes. The whole were under the command of Major General Twiggs, headquarters being at San Antonio, where there was a military depot. The General, quite an old man, was a native of Georgia, and in the controversy which had of late years agitated the Union, sympathized strongly with the South. It is said that he had notified President Buchanan, that sooner than serve against his Southern countrymen he would resign his commission. On the 7th of February, he dispatched to the several posts an order, of which this is the essential part: "The secession act has passed the Convention of this State, to take effect on the 2d of March. Nothing has been heard at these headquarters as to the disposition of the troops. The General commanding has made application for orders, or intimation from Washington, as to what is to be done; but has received no answer. You will therefore continue to do duty as usual, until further orders; but prepare to move at short notice, reducing the baggage as much as possible."

On learning that combinations of individuals were preparing to seize the Government arms—and other property, he called in troops to protect the arsenal, and communicated with Governor Houston, who answered him that he should have the support of the authorities of the State.

Meanwhile it became known that Col. Waite, a Northern man, had been dispatched from Washington to supersede General Twiggs. The Convention of Texas resolved that the military force within its borders, with its abundant material, should not be concentrated at some point, as Galveston Island, or perhaps in

New Mexico, where it might be advantageously employed against the State. General Benjamin McCulloch was hastily ordered to San Antonio with five hundred State troops. Being joined on the way thither by many volunteers, he, on the 16th of February, occupied by night all the houses surrounding the post and ordnance buildings, and at day-light the United States troops, but one hundred and sixty, found themselves in an indefensible position, numerous rifles, in the hands of unfailing marksmen, being aimed from house-tops, doors, and windows, within point blank shot, at each piece of artillery. The commanders for the State then made a formal demand for the surrender of the troops, and the transfer of the government property in San Antonio. After some delay on the part of General Twiggs, who was much crestfallen at his awkward predicament, they came to terms of agreement.

On the 18th the commissioners effected a farther arrangement, upon which General Twiggs issued the following order: "The State of Texas having demanded, through its commissioners, the delivery of the military posts and public property within the limits of this command, and the commanding general desiring to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops, the posts will be evacuated by the garrisons, and they will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas, by the way of the coast; marching out with their arm, (the light battery with their guns,) clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters, stores, subsistence, medical and hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind, as may be necessary for the efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defense against aggressions from any source."

Colonel Waite arrived a few hours after this agreement was signed, and was soon after required to leave the State. Some of the officers commanding distant posts very properly thought themselves not bound by General Twiggs's compact. But most of the detachments were remote from the coast, and the Texans so promptly brought superior forces against them, cutting them off from all hope of relief or escape, that they had to accept the terms. There was, indeed, an earnest desire, on the part of the Texans, to avoid bloodshed, and save the honor of the United States troops. This feeling was well expressed in Col. Van Dorn's general order approving of the conduct of his men. "It was not, however, the wish of the volunteers of Texas to fight against the troops of the United States, who have been defending our frontier for years, and who found themselves on our soil in the attitude of enemies, only because of political changes, which they did nothing to bring about. Many of them

have been personally endeared to us by long association and by their gallant deeds. Appreciating a soldier's honor, the Texan volunteers marshalled themselves in such numbers before them, that the rugged necessities of war might be accomplished without bloodshed, and without loss of reputation to their gallant opponents. There was no exultation over the surrender of the old 8th Infantry."

We will add, in illustration of the times and the man, that Governor Houston, refusing to acquiesce in the secession of the State, or to appear before the Convention and take the oath prescribed, that body deposed him, and Lieutenant-Governor Clarke, by its orders assumed the duties of Governor. But two months later, Lincoln's proclamation, calling upon the people of the South to lay down their arms and disperse, made a Confederate convert of the old warrior, and he now publicly exhorted the people of Texas to reply to it, as, under his leading, they had replied to the proclamation of Santa Anna, on the bloody field of San Jacinto.

Mr. Greeley is prone to account for every disaster by treachery, or some thing that differs but a shade from it. In the case of the Gosport Navy Yard, which lay above Norfolk, on Elizabeth River, 16 or 18 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and was not prepared to resist a land attack; he utterly condemns Captain McCauley and Captain Paulding, because they did not defend it against the Virginia forces about to attack it, but directed all their efforts to saving some of the government property, and the destruction of what they could not carry off. He concludes, "Thus ended the most shameful, cowardly, disastrous performance that stains the annals of the American Navy," and adds in a note, "It is impossible to interpret the course of many officers of the army and navy, in this and similar emergencies, save on the presumption that they were in doubt as to whether they ought, as loyal men, to stand by the 'black republican' rulers who had just been invested with power at Washington, or side with the militant champions of the slave power, which had somehow become confounded, in their not lucid or intelligent conceptions, with the Constitution and the Union. At all events, their indecision or pusillanimity potently aided to crush out the unionism of the South, and came very near wrecking the Union itself," (page 477). But these are mild terms in the mouth of the author.

He is elaborate in his narrative of the first battle of Manassas, and yet more in his painful efforts to account for the utter failure of the Northern army. We will mention some of the causes to which he characteristically attributes that reverse.

"Had any real purpose of suppressing the Rebellion been cher-

ished by General Scott, he would never have scattered our eastern forces along the line of the Potomac and Chesapeake, from Cumberland to Fortress Monroe, divided into three or four distinct armies, under the command of militia officers, who had never smelt burnt powder, unless on a squirrel hunt," (page 450). Again, "The flagrant disobedience and defection of General Patterson, unaccountable on any hypothesis consistent with the possession, on his part, of courage, common sense and loyalty" (page 549).

Now we must remember that General Scott, throughout a long life, had shown himself the most vain-glorious of men, and eager for military reputation far beyond what fame had awarded to him. General Patterson, not by education a soldier, had for years yearned after the excitement of military life, and opportunities of winning laurels in the field. Though an earnest opponent but yesterday of Lincoln and his party, he could not resist the temptation of military command. To both these men success in war was the *summum bonum* of human existence. Yet according to Greeley, they both threw it away from a morbid love of treachery. We do not know whence Mr. Greeley gets his knowledge of the human heart; but this we know, that, faithless and wicked as men are, that degree of iniquity which leads a commander designedly to expose his troops to disaster at the hand of the enemy against whom he professes to make war, is so rare and unnatural, that nothing but an accumulation of the most damning proofs can justify our believing it.

His third cause is this: "The rebels were kept thoroughly acquainted, by their confederates, left by Davis and Floyd in our service, with everything that took place, or was meditated, on our side, and thus were able to anticipate and baffle every movement of our armies. It was so throughout. Washington swarmed with traitors, many of them holding official positions of the gravest responsibility; and whatever it was important for Beauregard to know he speedily ascertained," (pages 550-1). It must be remembered that Jefferson Davis was succeeded by Floyd as Secretary of War, and these supposed agents of theirs were officers still in the United States army.

The truth is, Greeley's strength lies in vituperation, and he is unconsciously controlled by this strong point in his character. We have given specimens enough of his talent that way.

He handles General McDowell more gently, yet does him, I think, injustice. "It is impossible not to perceive that the rebel troops were better handled, during the conflict, than ours. General McDowell, who does not appear to have actually participated in any former battle but that of Buena Vista, where

he served under General Wool, seems to have had very little control over the movements of his forces after the beginning of the conflict " (page 552).

Mr. Greeley, being no soldier, does not know that it was a characteristic of most of the battles fought in this war, in this forest-covered country, that the general in command had few opportunities of making new dispositions, according to the changing phases of the conflict; he could not see enough of all parts of the fight to watch the fluctuations of the struggle; and had to rely chiefly on his original dispositions. And those of General McDowell seem to us to have been better than his adversary's. He had ascertained that the Confederate force, very inferior to his own, was far extended and divided along a line of defence by no means strong. He masked his movements by sending detachments to threaten the Confederate positions along the centre, while he pushed a large and choice part of his forces beyond their left, across the stream that masked their line of defence. These columns then, facing to the left, fell suddenly on the small force which formed the extreme left flank of their enemies. McDowell was here in a position to destroy the Confederates by detail; in Greeley's words "turning the Rebels left and rolling it up on the centre, where it would be taken in flank by Tyler's division," for his attacking force was large, and reinforcements close at hand; while General Beauregar's brigades on the right were so remote that he does not seem to have attempted bringing them up to the scene of the great struggle, but contemplated, and ordered a movement of them across the stream against the Federal reserve near Centreville. According to all strategic and tactical calculations the victory should have been McDowell's.

The Northern troops and their leaders had advanced in the utmost confidence, based upon a great superiority over their opponents, in numbers, discipline and materiel. They had now the advantage of position on the field—and were defeated. The arrival of a few of the last regiments of Johnston's wing of the Confederate army was sufficient to turn the scales against them. Mr. Greeley hunts in every direction but the right one for the causes of this disaster. We will help him to one by quoting a Northern witness who knows all about the matter.

Heintzelman, who commanded McDowell's 3d Division, and who was wounded, yet among the last to leave the field, says in his report: "At a little more than a mile from the ford we came upon the battle-field. Ricketts' battery was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's division, and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of a hill, on their entrance to the

left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within 1,000 feet of the enemy's battery. Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, *which soon disabled it*. Franklin's brigade was posted on the right of a wood, near the centre of our line, and on ground rising towards the enemy's position. In the meanwhile I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to the support of Ricketts' battery on its right. As soon as they came up I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an old field. *At the first fire they broke*, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry in their rear, who came by a road through two strips of wood on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Captain Collum's company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Colonel Farnham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, *but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field*. Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers. I then led up the Minnesota regiment, *which was also repulsed*, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our right flank, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the 3d United States infantry. Next was led forward the first Michigan, *which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion*. They were rallied, and helped to hold the woods on our right. The Brooklyn 14th then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy, drawn up behind the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment *broke and ran—I considered it useless to attempt to rally them*. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat. During this time Ricketts' battery had been taken and retaken three times by us, but *was finally lost*, most of the horses having been killed—Captain Ricketts being wounded and first lieutenant D. Ramsay killed. Lieutenant Kerby behaved very gallantly and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extend-

ing and outflanking us on the right. Colonel Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having been detained by the general as a reserve at the point where we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in check. I had one company of cavalry attached to my division, which were joined during the engagement by the cavalry of Colonel Stanton's division. Major Palmer, who commanded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable I ordered them back out of the range of fire. Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about half-past four P.M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly failed, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning. I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stopped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangements could be made to save the wounded. The few ambulances that were there were filled and started to the rear. The church, which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the surgeons, soon fell into the hands of the secession cavalry, which followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed the rear, and seized an ambulance full of wounded. Captain Arnold gave them a couple of rounds of canister from his section of artillery, which sent them scampering away, and kept them at a respectful distance during the remainder of our retreat. At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the efforts of the officers of the regular army, nor the coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to form a single company. We relied entirely for our protection on one section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery. About dusk, as we approached the Warrenton turnpike, we heard the firing of rifled cannon on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilading the road. Captain Arnold, with his section of artillery, attempted to run the gauntlet, and reached the bridge over Cob Run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these rifled cannon. The cavalry turned to the left, and, after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps

occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced."

The truth is, the Yankee troops had looked forward to a triumphant march to Richmond, with little opposition. Accordingly, at Manassas, having overborne the resistance of successive detachments of the Confederates only after sharp fighting, they thought they had gained a victory. When at length they met with a stubborn front of opposition, followed promptly by a vigorous attack, they soon gave way before a trial so unexpected.

According to Greeley's narrative, the victorious advance of the Northern troops was first checked by the fire of the rebel infantry posted behind breastworks. "But the breastworks were too strong, and our men, recoiling from their fire, deflected to the left," (page 542). Now these breastworks existed only in their imaginations or in Greeley's. General Beauregard had not anticipated having to fight on that ground, with his front perpendicular to the line of Bull Run.

Throughout this volume the author deals largely in the discussion, in his way, of constitutional questions. We would avoid these, first because they are knotty and tedious, and next because there is now no Constitution. There is, however, one topic which Greeley passes over very lightly, while it suits our purpose to dwell on it for a moment.

While the attention of the crowd is fixed on dazzling events, the march of armies, the sailing of fleets, and incidents of the war by land and sea; the more latent symptoms of a total revolution in the nature of the government, the sapping and overthrow of tried and time-honored principles and institutions, which embody the accumulated political experience and wisdom of ages, will not escape the notice of the thoughtful observer.

The Federal Government professed to be above all others, a polity ruling by laws, based upon a Constitution which regulated and limited their operation. That Constitution provides that Congress alone can authorize the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, the great charter of civil liberty. But President Lincoln (in April, 1861), doubtless at the suggestion of his Cabinet, quietly usurped that power, without even a proclamation to give warning of it. Passing over numberless instances of the outrageous exercise of this usurped prerogative, we will dwell a moment on one, detailed chiefly in the words of Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The case is simply this: A military officer," (General Cadwallader) "residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland" (—Merriman) "on vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, as far as appears. Under this order his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a Justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is, that he is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in that case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

"As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him whether he will or will not obey the judicial process that may be served upon him."

Without quoting the Chief Justice further at present, we will state that General Cadwallader not only refused to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the highest judicial authority, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but when that dignitary issued a further order, summoning him to appear before him and show cause why the writ had not been obeyed, the civil officer bearing this order was not even allowed to enter the gates of Fort McHenry to serve the process. The sanction of the President fully sustained the action of the military officer in this and a multitude of similar cases; and the decree of the Chief Justice was but the announcement of, and the protest against the overthrow of the Constitution and the laws.

After stating all the aggravated facts of the case, the outrageous illegality and unconstitutionality of the whole proceeding, the Chief Justice says of the provisions of the Constitution for the security of the citizen in life, liberty, and property: "These great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of *habeas corpus*, by a military order supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that, if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the judicial department and the judicial officers, may thus, on any pretext, or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power, at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws; but every

citizen holds life, liberty, and property at the will and pleasure of any army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found."

These are the words of one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, of the highest legal authority known to the officials and people of the United States; uttered under the most solemn responsibility, and a deep conviction of the deplorable crisis at which the country had arrived.

On the breaking out of the English revolution of 1688, Sergeant Maynard, a luminary of the English bar, hastened to join the standard of William, Prince of Orange; who, on seeing him, bluntly said: "From your extreme age, you must have outlived all the lawyers of your day." "If your Highness had not come quickly," he answered, "I should have outlived, not only the lawyers, but the laws." Less happy than the Nestor of the English bar, the Chief Justice now found that, in *his* extreme old age, *he* had outlived the law.

ART. II.—THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

THE construction of two great trans-continental railroads, under the auspices and with the aid of the Government of the nation, has drawn the attention of the American people to the extensive plains and stupendous mountain systems which lie between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean to an unwonted degree. Both are yet very imperfectly understood. Both have been described so often by men whose impressions were drawn more from their immediate conditions and surroundings, their weariness, anxieties and cares, than from more extended and comprehensive observation, that very erroneous reports have been made and wrong impressions given to the public mind. For example: in our earlier maps we had, between the Missouri and the mountains, an "Unexplored Region." In the next series we had "the Great American Desert," stretching from the Platte to the Red River—a vast tract of territory, almost every acre of which is now known to be a region of unrivalled beauty and fertility. Nearly all of Kansas was embraced in this mythical desert, together with much of the country lying west, southwest and south of that peerless commonwealth, the greater portion of which is unsurpassed on this continent for its excellence of soil, salubrity of climate, its capabilities for arable and pastoral agriculture, and its ever-varying beauties.

If the "plains" were so misunderstood, it is not surprising that we should have received equally erroneous impressions of

the stupendous mountain systems which lie beyond. It is of these that we propose more particularly to speak.

For more than sixty years—ever since Lewis and Clark made their celebrated but ill-conducted expedition across the continent to the shores of the Pacific—the very name of the Rocky Mountains has conjured up in the popular mind visions of ruggedness, sterility and even of terror. We heard of their vastness, their towering peaks, their huge rocks, gloomy and frightful gorges, and their overwhelming snows, and probably these sterner and more savage features were not exaggerated; but the men who brought that earliest report seem to have had no eye for the magnificence, the grandeur and the beauty which are everywhere commingled with the more appalling scenery, and which burst upon the vision of the cultivated tourist at every turn. They told us nothing of those parks which lie nestled, like emeralds, in the bosom of the stupendous chain, ten thousand feet above the tide, clothed in the richest herbage and flora, and in an atmosphere so transparent that an object of the size of a horse may be discerned, with the aid of a glass, at a distance of forty miles; and so vital, that mere animal life becomes an exquisite enjoyment, and sleep a luxury unknown in lower and denser atmospheres.

The Rocky Mountain chain, properly so called, is made up of double, and sometimes triple, parallel ranges, extending from the neighborhood of the Arctic Ocean in unbroken continuity to about the middle of New Mexico, where they fall off into extensive table lands, broken by numerous peaks and irregular ranges. These table lands reach from the eastern border of New Mexico to the centre of Arizona, a breadth of not less than seven hundred miles. In the northern part of New Mexico the great ranges are well defined.

Between these ranges are those singularly beautiful parks to which allusion has already been made. There are many of them, some being quite small; but there are four great ones, the north, the middle, the south and the San Luis, or, as it is sometimes called, the San Juan. The North Park lies between the fortieth and forty-first parallels, and it is in it that the north branch of the Platte has its source, which, flowing out of the northern side, continues its course between the two ranges until it meets the third range, which comes in like a wedge between the other two, when it breaks its way through the eastern range and descends to the plain. This park is not so well known as the others, but its general features are the same, except that, owing to its higher latitude, it is somewhat colder. Its area is probably about five or six hundred square miles.

The Middle Park, larger in size, is divided from the North Park

by a broad and elevated mountain, running from east to west, and uniting the two great north and south ranges. Here is a very remarkable feature in this mountain system. The North Park, as already stated, is drained into the Atlantic through the Platte; consequently, the western range, which bounds it, is the apex of the great watershed of the continent. But the Middle Park, lying but a few miles directly south of it, sheds its water through the Grand River, one of the principal affluents of the Colorado into the gulf of California. Then the South Park, which is only divided from the Middle Park by a narrow range extending east and west between the two great ranges, sheds its water into the Atlantic through the south branch of the Platte, on which Denver is situated. These two short connecting mountains, therefore, which separate the north and the south from the Middle Park, are really parts of the continental watershed. The south branch of the Platte breaks through the eastern wall of the South Park by a deep cañon, through which, owing to its narrowness and precipitous sides, it is impossible to travel or to make a road.

The Middle Park lies directly west from Denver, a distance of from forty to fifty miles. To reach it is a difficult and laborious task, even as late as the middle of June. Enormous masses of snow are still found in the lowest passes that exist, while all the numerous peaks of the stupendous range which forms its eastern rampart are clad in perpetual winter livery. Bayard Taylor, in his *Colorado*, gives a graphic account of his adventures in making the passage over. But perhaps the most striking incident which he relates, is the passage of a swollen stream on the western declivity of the range. During the winter, while the stream was frozen, an enormous mass of snow had accumulated in the ravine through which it flowed. The warmth of the summer sun had melted some of the snow on the mountain side, which had set the stream in full flow, and cut a large passage through the under side of this snow-bank, leaving a monstrous arch of drifted and compacted snow spanning the channel of the stream high above the water. One of the party had the temerity to ride over this strange bridge on horseback, and did it safely; but his companions feared to follow him, and sought and found another crossing place. This was in the latter part of June, 1866.

After a few hours' more toil, they emerged suddenly from the rough and brushy mountain slope into the wide and grassy park, bedecked with flowers, and altogether presenting to the eye a combination of the grand and the beautiful, unequaled probably on the globe, and in an atmosphere so perfectly transparent that objects near or remote, even to the distance of eighty miles, ap-

peared almost equally distinct. Towards the four cardinal points stretched those mountain ranges, which, like four huge walls, towering in many places to the height of seven or eight thousand feet above the flowery carpet of the park, and piercing beyond the line of perpetual snow, surrounded and shut in it like a garden of Paradise.

This general description may apply to all the parks, although each has some distinctive features. The soil is very rich. Probably these parks were once lakes, and so remained until the pent-up waters, through ages of abrasion, cut their deep narrow channels, called cañons, through the huge mass of the mountain. The climate in summer is delightful beyond anything elsewhere known. The nights are cool. All the seasons, except the winter, are short. The hardier garden plants grow to great perfection. Wheat grows luxuriantly, but will not ripen. Oats succeed well. Strawberries grow wild in great abundance, ripening late in July. Streams of water from the surrounding mountains, clear, cool, copious, and well stocked with trout, meander through them in all directions, until they unite in the one common outlet which flows away through the cañon. Isolated peaks, scattered here and there over the beautiful prairie, some of considerable elevation, add to the beauty and magnificence of the scenery, especially where the rising and setting sun—probably nowhere else so splendid—gilds their summits. Were these parks made easily accessible, there are probably no places to which the lovers of the sublime and the beautiful, and the seekers of health, would resort in such numbers. In the language of a gentleman who knows them well, and whose entire active life has been spent among those mountains, they would be "the sanitariums of the world."

Between the Middle and South Parks, as before remarked, there is a comparatively narrow but elevated mountain range. Across this mountain, not far from its eastern end, there is an easy pass, the summit of which is eleven thousand feet above the sea. On the first of July Mr. Taylor crossed this summit, and found heavy masses of snow, through which he and his companions found it laborious and difficult to make their way. About midway between the two main ranges this intermediate cross range swells up into a grand snow-clad peak, supposed to be at least sixteen thousand feet high, to which the name of Lincoln has been given. In full view from both parks, Mount Lincoln is regarded as the crowning feature in that unique and magnificent inter-montane scenery.

The winter season in these more northern parks, as on all parts of this lofty region, is long and severe. The barometer stands on an average one degree lower than in the summer,

(about 20.0) and nearly all the time the atmosphere is filled with minute icy crystals, so sharp that, when driven by the fierce wind which almost constantly prevails, they cause a stinging sensation upon the skin, and penetrate every crevice through which air can enter. The atmosphere is so light as to render full and satisfactory respiration impossible; and the consequence is that the system becomes worn and debilitated through sheer weariness in its struggle to maintain the vital functions. Snow in enormous quantities, and as light as down when new fallen, is swept before the fierce blasts, until it finds a lodgement in gorges and ravines, and in every place where there are atmospheric eddies. Hence the enormous drifts of which we hear.

Between South Park and San Luis Park—which is almost due south of the others—a region of twenty or thirty miles of the most rugged mountains intervenes. This largest and probably finest of the parks—for being so far south it has a very temperate climate—is about the area of the State of Massachusetts, and lies partly in Colorado and partly in New Mexico. It has a considerable population, principally Mexicans, and several towns. In its general features and surroundings it is like the others. Part of its waters—which are probably less copious than those of the more northern parks in proportion to its area, there being less snow in that more southern latitude—are collected in a pretty large central lake, having no outlet; and part—towards the west and south—flow into the Rio Grande, which has its course through this park for more than a hundred miles, and leaves it through a deep cañon. Some say that this is not only the largest but the grandest and the most beautiful of the parks. Of the numerous smaller parks which lie nestled like gems in that tremendous mountain system, especially in Colorado, but little is known.

There is no doubt that the Rocky Mountains attain their greatest altitude in Colorado. In the Wind River Mountain, the Yellow Stone, the Colorado and the Shoshoneé, or Snake River, the principal affluent of the Columbia River, all have their sources. This mountain is a part of the Rocky Mountains, and lies between the 42d and 43d parallels. North of this their altitude becomes greatly less, so that in the pass between the heads of the Missouri and those of Clark's river, the summit is more than two thousand feet lower, according to Governor Stevens, than any known pass in Colorado.

The people of Canada claim, and probably with truth, that there are still lower passes in the British Possessions north of our national territory; and thus this mighty chain gradually falls off until it sinks below the tides of the Arctic Ocean. Un-

questionably, therefore, its grandest, most beautiful, and most formidable features are found in Colorado, directly west of our most numerous, populous and fertile States.

On the south, after running with undiminished altitude and ruggedness, some distance into New Mexico, this great mountain chain begins to decline, or rather to break into elevated table lands, bestudded with scattered peaks and short, irregular ranges.

West of this chain, between it and the great Sierra Nevada mountain, which, unlike the Rocky Mountains, consists of a single range, there is, properly speaking, no valley, but a mountainous plateau of great elevation. That portion which is drained into the Columbia is regular in its formation, gradually descending from the mountains to that river. Between the country drained by that river, and that of the lower and western affluents of the Colorado, there is a vast region, the drainage of which never reaches the ocean. It is higher than the region drained by the Columbia and its branches, and higher than that which sheds its water into the Colorado. Its average altitude is about six thousand feet above tide, and its surface broken by innumerable irregular mountains, while in its numerous valleys many hot springs are found issuing from volcanic rocks. In this region there is one remarkable depression,—the basin of the Great Salt Lake, into which the streams of all the surrounding country descend, until they find a resting-place in that miniature, isolated and intensely salt ocean, where they are evaporated. Great as this depression is, the surface of that lake is 4,288 feet above the level of the sea. The valley of the Humboldt is another of these depressions; yet its altitude, where the small remainder of its water rests and is evaporated in a small lake, is 4,500 feet, while the upper end of that volcanic valley at Humboldt Wells is 5,615 feet above tide. Thus from more than two hundred thousand square miles of territory not a drop of water finds its way to the ocean. For five to seven degrees of latitude, therefore, it may be truly said that from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the western base of the Sierra Nevada extends one vast mountain under different forms. There are, to be sure, depressions here and there, as at Salt Lake and Humboldt Lake, but these are only exceptions to the rule.

This plateau, or interior basin as it is sometimes termed, is full of wonders—little circular valleys surrounded by lofty walls of rock; springs, pouring out copious streams at almost boiling heat; detached mountains composed in a large measure of pure white marble; others of lava, as though active volcanoes had been there not many ages back; and almost every-

where confusion as wild as that which a good telescope reveals on some parts of the moon's surface. Except the basin of the great Salt Lake and some of the valleys of Nevada, it is not an inviting region. Rich mineral treasures may exist among that labyrinth of mountains, but they have not yet been revealed except on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountain in the State of Nevada, where probably the richest silver mines in the world are now successfully and largely operated.

South of this unique region things assume their natural mundane order. In Arizona, streams do not flow into depressions, but make their way, uniting as they go, to the great river of that southern slope, the Colorado. The country slowly slopes from its mountain altitude southward to the gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada chain drops off from its lofty and continuous elevation, and breaks up into detached ranges and peaks at about the 35th parallel, nearly the same latitude in which the Rocky Mountain chain sinks into a broad table land. Thus those great chains, running nearly parallel, yet far asunder, rise to their greatest altitude together and sink together at their northern and southern extremities, as do the regions they enclose.

This stupendous mountain system, taken as a whole, interposes a most formidable barrier to the progress of civilized humanity westward, but not one absolutely insurmountable. Already the Californians, with a boldness which throws all other achievements of the kind into the shade, have carried their Central Pacific Railroad over and through the Sierra Nevada, and have thus opened a communication with the State of Nevada, one of the most isolated regions on the continent, but immensely rich in minerals. That being accomplished, we may safely conclude that the great work of spanning the continent from ocean to ocean is feasible, and that it will soon be accomplished.

The Union Pacific Railroad, which commenced at Omaha, on the west bank of the Missouri, is nearly or quite completed to Cheyenne City on Ridge Pole creek, one of the upper tributaries of the Platte, and but some twenty miles short of the eastern base of the mountains. Thence it is the purpose of the energetic company who are constructing it to push on into the mountain region in the direction of the northern shore of Salt Lake, where it is expected that they will meet the Central Pacific road already mentioned, the two forming one great through line from Omaha to Sacramento. With a rapidity altogether unexampled they urged their work up the valley of the Platte; and with a courage truly American, they are about to push forward into the midst of the gorges, precipices, rocks and

snows of the Rocky Mountains, the line over which at this place is not less than one hundred and fifty miles. It is a formidable undertaking; but they believe that, with the liberal subsidy granted by the government, (\$48,000 per mile in bonds, and 12,800 acres of land, besides the right to issue first mortgage bonds to an equal amount on the mountain section,) they will certainly accomplish it. Many people are apprehensive that when the road is made it will be unavailable for months every year on account of the snow; but the gentlemen who have it in hand appear to entertain no fears on that score. At least they have as yet manifested no hesitation about going forward. Such energy has never before been exhibited. If they succeed in making a good and serviceable railroad from the Missouri to the Sacramento, across that most elevated and rugged portion of this continent, it will transcend anything ever achieved by man; and until it is accomplished, cautious and timid men will shake their heads and say that it is a hazardous enterprise.

There is, however, another and distinct enterprise going forward, with little if any less energy, for the accomplishment of the same ultimate object—a railroad communication between the Missouri and the Pacific. This is the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division; or, as it is popularly termed, the Kansas Pacific Railway, which begins at Kansas City and runs up the valley of the Kansas river, through the midst of the State of Kansas, upwards of four hundred miles; thence deflecting southwestwardly through the southeastern part of Colorado, across the plains; thence through the midst of New Mexico and Arizona to the southeastern border of California; and thence through the great valley of Southern California to San Francisco. This line runs around the great mountain system of which we have been speaking rather than over it. It may be a somewhat longer route than the other; but its advocates contend that what is lost in that will be more than compensated in easier gradients, and in the avoidance of snow. Moreover, the company are greatly encouraged at the recent discovery, by their exploring and surveying parties, of vast deposits of both bituminous and anthracite coal on their line in New Mexico on the southern slope of the Raton Mountain, and further southwest. The veins are reported to be from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, and many miles in extent. Gold and silver mines are found in many places on their line; but what they regard as of still greater value are numerous mines of iron and copper of surprising richness. Truly, these things are all very encouraging, and will go far to make their enterprise a great success. Congress has as yet only voted a subsidy to

this company as far as the western line of Kansas. Before extending that grant, careful inquiry will be made into the extent and probable value of these mineral treasures and other advantages of that route; and if found to be as represented, doubtless the issue of bonds will be authorized; for a road through such a region could hardly fail to be self-sustaining at once, and pay its own interest, and redeem its bonds at maturity.

This road is already finished three hundred miles west of Kansas City, and is going on at the rate of a mile to a mile and a half per day. The company will soon be at the point where they propose to bear southwest, skirting the eastern slope of the mountains thence to Albuquerque, where the road is expected to cross the Rio Grande. This, its advocates argue, is an important feature in their route; for while it accommodates all the States north of the Ohio, it will bring their road successively on the several parallels of all the States south of that river, leaving nothing for them to do, in order to reach the Pacific by the most direct routes possible, but to construct roads on their respective parallels across the fertile plains intervening between them and this road, as it bears southward on this side of the mountains. This, certainly, is a strong and legitimate argument in its favor.

There can be no rivalry whatever between these two great roads—the Platte and the Kansas—except for the through trade and travel between San Francisco and the Atlantic States, and for these it is better that there should be rivalry and competition.

From the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, where it runs through New Mexico and Arizona, branch roads into the two important northern States of Mexico, Chihuahua and Sonora, can readily be constructed, and the current of their vast but yet undeveloped mineral, agricultural, and pastoral wealth be drawn for all time into and through our country. On the other hand, the Union Pacific Railroad of the Platte opens a channel of intercourse and commerce to the rich mining regions of Dacotah, Idaho, Eastern Oregon, and Washington, and also to Utah. Roads from the North and the Northwest will converge at Cheyenne and points beyond, and pour upon that road an enormous amount of business, and for which it will have no competition either by land or water for a long time to come. Each road will have its own business, with which the other cannot interfere, until from opposite directions in California each reaches its ultimate goal.

The THROUGH TRADE of these roads, although of vast importance to the commercial world, will be of secondary importance to them. Their chief dependence for revenue must ever be

upon their local or way business ; and that road which shall be able to develop the most of this will be the most successful. This power of developing wealth will depend almost entirely upon the natural sources of wealth, agricultural, pastoral, and mineral, which may be found upon the respective lines. Both may succeed well ; yet one may vastly surpass the other in the measure of that success, simply because it has a better country through which to run.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries earnest, costly, and long-continued efforts were put forth by the governments and navigators of all the maritime nations of Europe to find a Northwest Passage to the Indies, as eastern continental and insular Asia were then universally termed. It was not found ; for no such natural passage existed. In the vigorous language of Thomson, it was found to be

* * * * * Shut,
"By jealous Nature, with eternal bars,"

From Cape Horn almost to the northern pole the continent of America interposed an unbroken barrier to navigation in that direction.

But as the continent arrested progress by sea, so those stupendous mountains, of which we have been speaking, presented an almost equally insuperable barrier to ordinary progress and migration westward. It required stronger forces, more advanced science, more abounding wealth, and more combined, co-operative effort than ever were known until now to surmount that obstacle. And it is a remarkable fact, and one which indicates the perpetual presence and guiding power of God in the affairs of men, that when the steadily advancing tide of humanity reached that point, a powerful and enlightened Government stood ready to combine its energies with those of its opulent, generous and public spirited citizens to grapple with the difficulty and overcome it. Now, towards the close of the nineteenth century, the fond dream of the sixteenth is about to become a grand reality, and a "Northwest Passage" to the Indies be opened. A new direction will be given to the trade and travel of the world, and Western Europe and Eastern Asia will be brought, as it were, face to face across our continent, and pass to and fro through our midst. The influence which these railroad communications between the Atlantic and Pacific will exert upon our country in its commercial relations with the rest of the world, to say nothing of their immeasurable power in the developement of our internal resources, will be vast and permanent. Instead of being, as hitherto, one of the border states of the civilized and commercial world, its remotest frontier, it

will at once become the central and controlling power, with Europe on one hand and Asia on the other, exerting a potent influence over the one, and a controlling influence over the other. To achieve such a consummation is an object eminently worthy of the exertion of the mightiest energies of a great people.

ART. III.—MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

LET us talk a little now about our great men, who were they, what is to be said of them, and what grand part did they play in the drama. In the old war of the Colonies against Great Britain a host of giants sprung up, compared to whom, in general, those that controlled the councils of the United States or the Confederacy at this time were but pigmies. It was remarkable that like causes did not produce like effects. No Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, Rutledge, Pinckney, Henry, Adams, Hancock or Lowndes, appeared on either side; nor were there more than a few representatives of the later race of Calhouns, Clays, Websters, McDuffies, Cheves, Haynes, Woodburys, Wrights and Tazewells. For ever these had well nigh died out, and the war was fruitful only of military chieftains, and these rivalled those of any previous age.

I mean no reflection upon the pure and true patriots of the Confederacy when I make this remark. Mr. Davis, who stands deservedly at the head of the list, was in many respects an extraordinary man. His intellectual power was of a high order, his convictions of duty exalted, his purposes stubborn and inflexible, his private life and character beyond reproach. His eminent qualities contrasted favorably with those of his rival Mr. Lincoln. That his imperious will, his indifference to the popular voice, his overconfidence in himself, and contempt of the council of others, except that of a few, who were in his confidence, were great faults, and were the causes of many of our difficulties, cannot be denied; but when we have admitted this much it may still be said of him, that taking him all in all he was by far the best qualified man in the Confederacy for his eminent position. A devout Christian, he proclaimed fasts and thanksgiving days close upon each other, unmindful that God, by the hands of man, moves in a mysterious way in carrying out his designs, making or marring their fortunes by their own acts. A Puritan chief at one time rather impiously expressed the idea, "trust in God and keep your powder dry."

Whatever the unpopularity of President Davis at any time during the war, his subsequent sufferings, his sublime faith and endurance, endeared him to the hearts of the people as a sacred martyr, throughout the world. It was never ceased to be deplored that he suffered himself to be captured, when the opportunities to escape, to which in fact he almost seemed to be indifferent, were

so many. For this his extremely delicate health and his ardent attachment to his family, were perhaps in part accountable.

The Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, was by many regarded to be the ablest man in the country, but from frail health and almost constant infirmity, he took little part in the national councils, and was generally in retirement. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, fell short of the public expectation, and displayed few of the abilities which had formerly been accorded him.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, managed to get very soon into the opposition, and like Governor Brown of the same State, expended in local quarrels the strength which would have been of priceless value to the cause. The venerable John Tyler, of Virginia, descended early to the grave, after noble service; but Mr. Rives continued his valuable labors to the last. Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, Mr. Miles, Governor Orr, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina; Messrs. Hill, of Georgia, Wigfall, of Texas, Semmes and Kenner Conrad, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Arkansas, Brown, of Mississippi, Haynes, of Tennessee, were among the ablest and leading members of Congress. Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, in the Senate of that State, in all the characteristics of an accomplished and courteous gentleman and highminded man, was a counterpart in the civil of what General Lee was in military life. Mr. Rhett of the same State, perhaps the equal of any man in the country in ability—unpractised in the arts which conduce to popularity, soon retired. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was a statesman of high order.

The Confederate Congress, from first to last, may be said truthfully to have been a body of very commonplace ability. It wasted the most precious time upon most frivolous discussions, and very seldom if ever originated and carried through a great measure. It was in the last degree subservient to the executive branch of the Government, and was in other words but a mere department to register its decrees.

The cabinet was selected by the President without reference to the popular opinion, and the result was that with some exceptions, it failed to give any strength, but rather weakened his influence. The public expected more, perhaps, than was attainable. Mr. Memminger well remarked that he failed to comprehend the vast proportions which the war had assumed; that it was not schemes of finance, but victories, that his budget needed, and once the joke went round that he had said the debt amounted to eight hundred millions, or eight thousand millions, he forgot which. His successor, Mr. Trenholm, an expert merchant, had no opportunity to work out his financial theories. Of Mr. Mallory the herculean task was required, to create a navy without shipyards or workshops, and with a people who were essentially unseafaring; and Mr. Regan was expected to provide a postal system where the stage coaches were all in ruin, the horses impressed, the drivers in the army, and the railroad schedules topsyturvy.

The truth, after all, was that the talent and experience of the country was all absorbed by the army, or it remained in private life, and this will account for all the deficiencies of civil administration. In the same private life were not a few in all of the States who might have served their country to advantage, but retiring from the storm, exercised a baleful influence by venturing Cassandra prophecies, by criticising military movements, in which they had not the courage to take part, and denouncing every measure of the administration, whilst they were without the capacity to suggest any better. Such men did a great deal to secure the ultimate ruin of the cause.

I cannot close without a reference to one name which has so far escaped me. A venerable man, with long and snowy locks reaching to his shoulders, asked and obtained the privilege to fire the first gun in the opening assault upon Sumter, perched upon a cannon. He was cheered by the soldiers in the great field of Manassas. The theories and dreams of his life, and of which he had in a prophetic strain discoursed in a volume which appeared long before the war, were being realized. Southern independence was at hand! The Nestor of the cause refused to survive its downfall, but, imitating the heroes of antiquity, died by his own hand. His name was Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia.

ART. IV.—DESIGNS OF RADICALISM.

MANY persons seem to think that the only object of the leaders and managers of the radical party is to retain political power for the sake of holding the State and Federal offices. This may be true as to some, yet there is a deeper significance in their movements and plans than is here supposed, as will be attempted to be shown in the following article:

Parties, as well as men, are to be judged by their actions more than by their mere declarations. We can ascertain the purposes of men and find out their motives more by their deeds than by their words. The whole legislation of Congress for the last two years, which has been under the guidance and direction of the New England radicals, shows the deliberate purpose, skillfully planned, but artfully concealed, of Africanizing the extreme Southern or Gulf States. This is no new idea with them, but one of many years standing. Long before the recent war Mr. Sumner, who is the best representative of New England radicalism, declared that their object was to encircle the slave States with a belt of free States, in order that "slavery, like a scorpion girt with fire, might sting itself to death." His policy was to confine the institution of slavery within its then limits, not permitting it to go to any of the new States or territories, and at the same time to make it insecure in the border States, as they were called, by

hostile legislation, in order that all the slaves might be carried to the extreme Southern States, where slavery was more profitable. This collecting of all the slaves in the Gulf States, would, with their natural increase, have given, in ten or fifteen years, a black population in them of not less than six millions. In this way, when emancipation should take place, it would leave the blacks in a much greater preponderance than they even now are. The New England radicals did not, at that time, either expect or desire the immediate abolition of slavery, but wished an accumulation of blacks in the Gulf States, before this should occur. The war, however, came on and caused the immediate abolition of slavery, as a necessity in order to secure success. In this respect, their well laid plans were disconcerted, but they did not falter in their purposes. Their object ever since has been to place the Southern States in such a condition that the white people, now residing in them, would be compelled to leave their homes and abandon the country to the blacks. A systematic persecution of the white race of the South, constant and unceasing efforts to ruin and degrade them—to deprive them of their property and their political rights, and at the same time to place all the political power in the country in the hands of their former slaves, without any training or previous preparation for the proper exercise of those privileges—all show a studied effort to drive the white people out of the Gulf States and to place those States under the control of the blacks. The whites are, to a great extent, disfranchised, and all the black males, over the age of twenty-one, enfranchised. The radicals know very well, with the examples of Hayti and Jamaica before them, that the white people of the Northern States and from Europe will not emigrate to any country while it is under the control and management of ignorant blacks. In the Northern States, where there are but few blacks, the whites will not allow them political privileges, and if they will not do so in their own States how can they be expected to immigrate to States where the negroes not only vote but where they will have the supremacy? The New England radicals know that under their plan of reconstruction there will be no immigration of white people to the South, and they do not intend there shall be any if they can prevent it. Their object is to collect all the blacks in the extreme Southern or Gulf States and at the same time to force all the whites to move from the South and settle in the North. This will be the effect of their reconstruction policy, and they so intend. Men do not usually act without motives.

Let us now inquire what motives can induce such action on their part. Other measures which they have adopted show what motives are controlling them.

The New England Radical politicians are the representatives of wealthy capitalists and manufacturers, and adopt the policy which they consider most conducive to their interests. These men desire a dense population in the Northern States in order

that labor may be made cheap by an over-crowded population. They, having the capital, will then be able to control this labor, and the operatives will become the virtual slaves of wealthy manufacturers. If the South is open to emigration from the North and Europe, that section, on account of its superior advantages, would become the rival in cotton factories of New England; but under negro government there would be no danger of the South entering into competition with New England, because the negroes would never become a manufacturing people. But this is not all. New England wants cheap food also. By keeping the white people from the South and destroying the Southern market for Western produce they will increase the growth of provisions in the West and at the same time diminish the price of those articles. In this way they will be enabled to get cheap food which they so much desire, and which is so necessary, with cheap labor, to their success in manufacturing. They know that when the South is Africanized, there will be less demand in the South for Western produce, and white emigrants from the South to the West will become producers instead of consumers of provisions. The blacks in the South may, and perhaps will, be able to raise the few articles which they may need, but will furnish no market, or but little, for Western produce. They will raise a little corn and grain, a few hogs and cattle, a small amount of cotton. The New England manufacturers think the blacks, left to themselves, will raise enough cotton to supply their mills, and that is all they desire. They do not wish any cotton exported to foreign countries. By means of the Freedman's Bureau agents, who will at the same time be their agents, they hope to control all the cotton that may be raised in the South. By means of a prohibitory tariff they expect and intend to keep out foreign competition, and thus be able to put whatever price they may wish upon cotton fabrics. If cotton should become abundant in the South this would enable the South and West, if white labor should be permitted to go South, to manufacture as largely as New England, and thus the price of cotton fabrics would be reduced, while at the same time the operatives would be better paid, and labor of all kinds would be more remunerative. If it is not their object to discourage the growth of cotton why do they impose such an unusual and enormous tax upon it—much of which has to be paid by the blacks for whom they profess so much friendship? From all these facts we must conclude that their objects is to decrease the amount of cotton grown in the South, so that they may consume all that is raised in their own mills, and by having a monopoly be enabled to obtain whatever prices they may wish. They intend by means of their agents in the South, who will be government officials, to get all the proceeds of the negro's labor, and really to make the ignorant blacks the slaves of the New England Radicals, whilst they are deluded by the mere shadow of freedom without its substance. Politically they will be used to strengthen the Radicals, whilst industrially they will work to fill radical pockets.

These New England Radicals, who are among the shrewdest of men, and whose fanaticism is the fanaticism of avarice, are using the passions and prejudices of others to subserve their pecuniary interests. The agricultural classes of the North and Northwest are and will be deeply injured by this policy, but many of them permit their hatred of those whom they consider Southern rebels to blind them to the wily schemes of the keen and calculating New Englanders. The poor ignorant blacks are being used as the mere tools of their ambition and avarice; and whilst they consider themselves free, are the real slaves of those whose ancestors sold their ancestors into slavery. They are tempted by the glittering bauble of suffrage to bind themselves hand and foot, and deliver their rights, their liberties and property, into the hands of those who care nothing for them save as they may be used for their own selfish purposes. What will be the effect upon the industrial pursuits of the country if this policy should be pursued must be evident to every reflecting mind. The grain growers of the West and the agricultural classes of the North, who are the consumers of Southern products, such as sugar, cotton and rice, would be the greatest sufferers. Foreign exports would be diminished to a fearful extent, whilst the internal taxes would weigh heavily upon the energies of the laboring people of the North. Even New England in the end might reap some of the evil fruits of her own misdeeds. There might not be enough cotton raised by an Africanized South to supply the New England mills, and they would then be dependent on foreign countries for a supply of raw material. The great body of the Northern people having to pay increased prices for all articles of clothing, and at the same time losing the chief market for their productions, being also under the necessity of paying high taxes for the benefit of New England bondholders, would begin to feel some of the practical results of New England's pretended philanthropy.

The laboring people of New England are also deeply interested in preventing the Southern States from becoming negro colonies. Labor of all kinds, agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing is in great demand in the South, and commands high prices. If the laboring people of New England were permitted to settle in the South, those who emigrated would improve their condition and increase their wealth, whilst those who remained would then be able to obtain better prices for their labor, since it would be in more demand on account of its scarcity. The war between capital and labor has already commenced. The wealthy capitalists wish to close the South against the Northern emigration by Africanizing the Gulf States, whilst it is the interest of the laborers of the North to have the rich fields of the South open to them. The white people of the South desire the settlement of Northern men among them, but they know full well that no Northern men are going to emigrate to any country where the negroes are equal in number with the whites, and where they enjoy equal if not superior political privileges.

It is absurd to say that two races so dissimilar as the whites and blacks, when their numbers are equal, can live in peace where they enjoy equal political privileges, where they sit on the same juries, serve in the same legislature and hold similar offices. It is an impossibility. One race or the other must be subordinate. So it has always been and so it will always be. Does any one believe that the white people of Massachusetts or any Northern State would give the negroes the same political rights with the whites if they were equal or nearly equal in numbers? Where there are only a few negroes it makes but little difference, for then the white race will be the dominant and governing race. But it is not so in the Gulf States. If the negroes enjoy equal political privileges with the whites, one race or the other must leave the country.

The conduct of the New England radicals shows that it is their design to place the country in such a condition that not only will there be no immigration to the South, but even the whites that are now here will be under the necessity of leaving.

The Southern whites, as a general rule, are disposed to treat the blacks with kindness and liberality, and to protect them in the enjoyment of civil and personal rights. The white men of Mississippi and Alabama are giving the blacks one-fourth or one-third of the gross products of their farms. Are any Northern manufacturers giving their operatives one-fourth or one-third of the gross proceeds of their factories? It is to the interest of the land owner, when labor is high, to protect his laborers, so as to win their confidence and secure their services.

Having shown what is the policy of the New England radicals, and having glanced hastily at some of its results, the question is now presented can it be prevented, and if so, by what means? The South is powerless. She can of herself do nothing to avert the evil. All depends upon the action of the Northern people. There is no freedom of election now in the South. Everything is done under coercion. If the people of the North fully understand and correctly appreciate the policy of New England, they can and will apply the remedy—by taking the Government out of the hands of the extremists in a regular and peaceable manner. The great source of apprehension is that they will not see the danger until it is too late to apply the remedy. Let the Southern people endure with patience the afflictions which may be placed upon them, and remain by all means in the Southern country, and not give it up to the dominion of the blacks. Kindness to the blacks themselves would dictate this course. They will perhaps find out, sooner or later, the purposes of their now pretended friends, and will see that their only object is to fleece them and to use them for their own partizan and pecuniary benefit. To leave the blacks of the South to the tender mercies of the New England adventurers would be unjust to this unfortunate race, for they would find, when perhaps too late, that their "tender mercies were cruel." Let a good understanding between the blacks and whites of the South be cultivated, and let it be remembered that

the interests of both races are identical; that what injures and oppresses one will injure and oppress the other, as the cotton tax, which is unjust and oppressive to both. It is not the real interest of the black race that the Southern States should be under negro rule. In that event they would rapidly degenerate and become the prey of New England adventurers. The very best condition which they can now occupy is that of a friendly population among the white people who now inhabit the South, and such white people as may be induced to settle in the South and become permanent citizens. To check and defeat the New England scheme of Africanization should be the aim of all men who wish well to the community, and desire its prosperity whether they live in the North or South, whether white or black.

These views are submitted to the calm and sober judgment of the people, and are not the result of passion or prejudice, but are logical deductions from facts that cannot be disputed. The policy of New England cannot be accounted for in any other rational manner. Many are supporting it who do not see the real purposes of the managers, and who will themselves be astonished at the deplorable results. To such as these we have addressed our remarks. We appeal to reason and justice, and the enlightened judgment of the Northern people. Shall our appeal be in vain?

ART. V.—SOUTHERN EMIGRATION—BRAZIL AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

THE close of the present year will, in all probability, witness a large emigration from the South. Hundreds of families in different sections of the Southern country are preparing for departure when the present crops are gathered. We cannot prevent these people from going; we can hardly urge them to remain in a country where Justice, if not dead, sleepeth, where Liberty is bound in chains, where might is right, and Law a mockery. To say that these people are driven away, would not be exceeding the truth. They fancied that when they laid down their arms; when the Southern armies were disbanded; when the citizens everywhere had taken the oath of allegiance to the old Government, that there would be peace; that they would be allowed to till the soil, and to win bread for those dependent upon them, without molestation. They soon learned that they had expected too much. They were still to be warred upon. They were to have no rights or privileges of citizenship; the Courts were closed to them, justice denied them; the ignorant freedman was to be their superior; political domination was to be placed in the hands of the former slave population, and converting into politicians the laborers of the country, boded ruin to the planter. The government tax on cotton was a premium for its production, else-

where; the disruption of our labor system limited the production. American King Cotton was dethroned, and his English rival seized the fallen sceptre. Consequently, we have had to sell our cotton at what England saw fit to pay for it; we could dictate terms to her no longer. For the past two (2) years we have grown cotton at a loss; the planter has no capital to work upon, his former merchant was ruined by the war, and the plantations, if thrown on the market, will not realize the amount required to produce a single crop. Then, the crop is an uncertain one. The laborers may be called off at a critical season to "register," or to vote, to form radical clubs, or armed associations, for terrifying isolated planters and their families, and for the perpetration of outrages, under the protection of the Bureau! The season may prove unfavorable, or the worm destroy the plant. The wonder is, that our planters have borne up so long, and so bravely, under these combined evils. Then it was construed to be a "military necessity" to destroy the levees, and to flood the rich alluvial lands of the Lower Mississippi, ruining the finest plantations in the South. The people have no money with which to rebuild and strengthen these levees; the Government will not aid them, and so every spring thousands of acres are overflowed, crops destroyed, stock drowned, and families driven from their homes. These people have held on patiently, believing that sooner or later assistance would be rendered them; but now hope has fled, and they are preparing to seek new homes under foreign flags. Can we blame them? Doubtless the best advice we could give to nine out of every ten, would be, to stay at home; but it is equally certain that in a like number of cases such advice would fall unheeded on unwilling ears. Even when men condescend to ask the advice of their fellow-men, they have generally "made up their mind" first. If the advice given coincides with their own views, it is very acceptable and satisfactory; if the contrary, it is coldly received, and quietly ignored. Does an unsuccessful treasure-seeker return to his native village, broken in health and spirit, and with empty pockets—there are always those who will attribute his failure to the lack of some qualities which they themselves possess; and his wan and weary figure casts no shadow athwart their own bright visions. And it is indeed true, that where many fail some will succeed; and the success of one, in the eyes of the world, will atone for the failure of the many. Some of these refugees will doubtless prosper; but those who think to pick up gold and precious stones as soon as they set foot in a new country, will be most grievously disappointed. They will doubtless be received at the seaport by a set of sharpers, who will make all they can out of the new comers. It will, therefore, be advisable to start as soon as possible for the interior, or wherever they intend to make their homes, and then to settle down to hard work. In this way, unless interfered with by revolutions or Indian forays, prosperity and independence may be attained, sooner or later.

Of the disastrous failure of the American Colony in Mexico, it is

hardly necessary to speak. It started under the brightest auspices, and was composed of a class of men in all respects superior. Yet it perished, even before the star of Maximilian sank beneath the horizon. And now! Who would think now of trusting life or fortune to the mercies of a race of cowardly cut-throats and thieves, whose chiefs are stained with the blood of a noble prince, who held life less precious than honor?

Of the South American Government, that of Brazil is most liberal in the inducements held out to emigrants from the South. The *Brazil Emigration Reporter*, a paper whose mission is clearly indicated by its title, furnishes a concise abstract of laws, etc., from which we quote as follows:

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, "having its life and power in written forms," and would survive should all the officials of the State suddenly die. It does "not depend upon the misguided will of any authority, but on the clearly defined and written laws of the constitution." The present Emperor is represented as an amiable and excellent man, manifesting a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the country; he can be approached by people of all classes, and is assisted by a council of men, eminent for their good qualities, who attend carefully to the details of public business. The members of the lower branch of the Legislature are chosen every four years, by electors, who are voted for by the people. Senators are chosen for life by the Emperor, one out of every three recommended by the electoral colleges.

The people of the country are represented as amiable and hospitable.

Titles of nobility, though they exist, are not inherited. They are conferred, for public services, at the option of the Emperor. "The nobility possesses many amiable qualities. They are temperate, generous, charitable, attached to their inferiors in society."

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, and must be professed by ministers of State and members of the Legislature. The constitution provides that "nobody can be persecuted for his religion, provided he will respect the religion of the State and does not offend public morals."

Any one may remain in or leave the Empire at his convenience, taking with him his goods, with due observance, however, of police regulations, and save prejudice to third persons.

Every citizen has in his house an inviolable asylum. At night it cannot be entered but with his consent, or for the purpose of defending him from fire or inundation; and in the daytime it shall only be accessible in the cases and by the form to be determined by law.

The law shall be equal for all, be it to protect or punish, and shall recompense proportionally to one's merits.

Every citizen may be admitted to civil, political or military public functions, the only distinction to be made being that of one's talents and virtues.

No citizen can be obliged to do or omit anything unless by virtue of the law.

All citizens may communicate their opinions by word, or in writing, and publish them by the press, independent of any control; being, however, responsible for any abuse they commit in the exercise of this faculty, in the cases and by the form determined by law.

None shall be exempt from contributing to the expenditures of the State, in proportion to his means.

No penalty can pass beyond the person of the delinquent. Therefore, in no case whatever shall there take place confiscation of property, nor shall the infamy of the culprit be transmitted to his relations in whatever degree.

There shall exist guaranty of the right of property to its full extent. Whenever the well-being of the Commonwealth, legally verified, requires the use and employment of the (individual) property of the citizen, he shall previously be indemnified for its value.

The law shall determine in which cases this only exception shall take place, and establish the rules by which the indemnity is to be determined.

No sort of mode of work (occupation,) culture, industry, or commerce can be prohibited, provided it cause no hindrance in the public customs, or to the security, safety and health of the citizens.

The public functionaries are strictly responsible for the abuses and omissions practised in the exercise of their functions, and for not holding their subalterns effectively responsible.

Every citizen is entitled to present, in writing, to the legislative and executive powers, any claims, complaint or petitions, and even to expose any infraction on the constitution, requesting before the competent authority, the effective responsibility of the infractors.

The constitution also guarantees public relief.

Primary instruction is gratis for all citizens.

Colleges and Universities where the elements of sciences, belles-lettres and liberal arts shall be taught.

Naturalized foreigners may exercise every function, with the exception of those of deputy to the General Assembly, minister of State and regent of the Empire.

All those who can be electors, are qualified to be nominated deputies, except naturalized foreigners and those who do not profess the religion of the State.

Foreigners, even when naturalized, cannot be ministers of State.

The same paper furnishes answers to a series of questions propounded by a Southern planter, from which we condense the following facts: There are some good roads in Brazil, but the majority are simply mule-paths; good roads are not easily made, and the construction of railroads is very difficult. The American Colonies are from ten to one hundred miles distant from the markets and shipping points. A planter can procure any amount of supplies necessary to raise a crop—in most places they plant every month. Hogs can be raised in great abundance, but the bacon cannot be cured as in North America; beef, pork and mutton, are the principal meats. Insects do not destroy crops badly, but in some places they are troublesome to man and beast. For laborers, natives, slaves and foreigners may be had in abundance, for prompt payment. Mules sell at \$25 to \$100; cows, \$5 to \$40; and land, from 25 cents to \$25 per acre. A correspondent of the *Reporter* writes from what is called the Doce country, as follows:

The population look healthy and vigorous, and attain frequently to great longevity.

Horses in Brazil are small, cows, hogs and poultry do well; coffee, oranges and lemons come in four years; bananas, plantains and pine apples in one; mandioca in two; beans and corn in six months.

The coast towns of Brazil are generally at points where the highlands and mountains approach the sea, in consequence of which the localities are uneven, and sometimes so steep that drays and carts cannot be used, and the negro is made the bearer of burdens for commercial purposes.

Brazil, and I may add of the whole earth, is not a paradise. It has not escaped the curse; if its agricultural products flourish perennially and in wild luxuriance, its thorns and thistles, weeds and grass do so too; no frost ever comes to aid the husbandman in his conflict with them. Its insects are numerous, and some of them annoying; but excepting ants, I think not more so than in the cotton regions of the United States. It almost escapes house flies and bed bugs; nor did I hear of much complaint of fleas; mosquitoes abound in the river bottoms, but are not numerous in other localities. Reptiles and ferocious

animals are too few to deserve attention, nor are there so many birds as in the Southern States. Its climate is a perpetual summer, fluctuating between 50 and 90° in the shade, but tempered by the sea breeze, which is wafted without obstruction over its plains. The rains are not periodical, nor, in the opinion of Col. G., excessive; yet more falls from September to February than during the rest of the year.

Intermittent and bilious fevers prevail to a slight extent, yet less than they do in the good cotton districts of the United States.

These statements are said to apply to many other sections of Brazil as well. The same correspondent says: That the St. Paulo country, to which many Texans have gone, possesses mines of iron ore, copper, silver, gold, precious stones and coal; natural pastures for the breeding of cattle, mules, sheep and swine; woods of different sorts; and produces wheat, flax, grapes and nearly all the fruits of temperate climates; tea, coffee and sugar cane in great abundance; cotton, tobacco, and all the grains of tropical countries.

But Brazil has found a rival nearer our shores, and more readily accessible, in British Honduras. In climate, soil and productions she presents strong inducements to the emigrant. Proximity to the United States, and easy steam communication with the market of New Orleans, are considerations not to be overlooked. Under British rule, there is fair promise of peace and security, good government, and the protection of the law. But can Great Britain's tenure be depended on? This country, strictly speaking, does not belong to her, and might, some day, be made a bone of contention. At present, however, there would seem to be no grounds for apprehension on this score. We are not aware that the Government holds out further inducements to emigrants than the admission of their goods and chattels duty free. It may be remarked here, that duties generally are light, and most articles of domestic use can be purchased as cheaply as in the United States. It was at one time reported that each family of emigrants received from the Government a free grant of land, and a certain sum of money; but that was soon contradicted. The finances of the colony are by no means in so flourishing a condition as to permit of such liberality, even if there was a disposition that way. It has since been stated in the newspapers that the Government "has refused" (free?) "grants of land to emigrants." The statement should doubtless read as corrected. It is said that a grant made to Mr. James M. Putnam, formerly of New Orleans, and now of Belize, has been rescinded; though for no assignable reason, so far as known. Mr. Putnam is a reliable and enterprising gentleman, and has done much to forward the interests of the colony. *En passant*, his advice to intending emigrants is: "If you are not prepared to work hard, and to till the soil, you had better stay away." Much the same advice is given by a correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune*, who says: "There is no chance for speculators and light workers; their occupations are already monopolized by adepts who are really scientific in the business." The same correspondent says of the large land owners:

When, after many manipulations by the large landholders, this colony was

brought into notice and freely advertised to parties wishing to emigrate from the States, this gentry felt assured in the belief that they would at once find a market for their lands, that had been stripped of the precious woods. Thousands of idle acres are owned by them, and they can keep them, for no taxes have to be paid. These are the men who puffed British Honduras into notoriety, and I am happy to say have overleaped themselves. When an emigrant wishes to purchase, he is told that nothing less than a large tract will be disposed of, and of course he seeks crown lands that are not so eligibly located, and then he has to deal with a surveyor, who is a ready calculator in pounds, shillings and pence.

Belize, the principal sea-port, has a population of about 8,000, of which some 2,000 are English and American. It is situated at the mouth of a stream, which may, by the removal of various obstructions, be made navigable for some distance. It is proposed to grant a monopoly and a subsidy to a company who will clear the channel, and make semi-weekly trips. The Confederate Colony of "Richmond," is, or is to be established some fifty to sixty miles above Belize on this river.

From the low marshy shores the country rises gradually, giving variety to the climate and productions. A short distance from the sea-coast, and you may inhale the pure mountain air. The climate is generally described as very healthy; but can hardly claim exemption from those diseases which prevail to a greater or less extent in all tropical countries.

An old law, permitting nearly unlimited imprisonment for debt, is still in full force. Of its working the following unpleasant illustration is given.

A woman is now in jail in this city (Belize), and has been for over two years, for a debt of only \$70. She contracted the debt with a master carpenter to have her dwelling repaired, depending on her father, who owned the house, to liquidate, but he chose to leave his daughter to the mercy of the builder; she being unable to pay the sum, was sued, judgment obtained, and of course she was locked up. The prosecutor pays the Government twenty-five cents per day for her support while incarcerated, and should he fail in this, the poor victim is discharged from both durance and debt. He has expended in the two years \$180 for rations, not to mention court expenses. The amiable parent, I am informed, notwithstanding he is well off, refuses to release his child. Under this queer law are others, pining away existence behind iron bars, without a shadow of chance to earn money to help themselves to freedom. Comment is unnecessary.

Religion is as free and unfettered as in the United States; and church-going is decidedly "fashionable." The Sabbaths are rigidly observed. Gold and silver are the circulating medium of the country—American \$10 gold pieces commanding a small premium for silver.

Samples of the productions of British Honduras, consisting of cotton, rice, coffee and sugar, were recently submitted to experts in New Orleans, who reported, in substance, as follows: The coffee would have brought in the market, at that time, July 29th, 16 cents in gold, and was considered equal to "fair to good fair" Rio.

Of the rice, it was said, "the stalks were well headed, contain-

ing quite as many grains as are generally produced in Carolina. The grain is firm and plenty, admitting of a high polish, and in size, equal to the best raised in the rice-growing States." With the use of the improved methods for beating and brushing the grain, it is thought the rice of Honduras would rate in the market with "prime Carolina."

The cotton sample was gathered from "trees," planted two years ago, and wholly uncultivated. It was classed as "good ordinary staple; irregular, but good, silky and fine." Market value, July 29th, 23 cents, currency.

The sugar classed "low fair, with a good grain, but a little grey, and is worth here (N. O.) if put up in good packages, 13½ cts. per pound. As to its value, compared with Louisiana sugar, if put up in the same kind of hogsheads, it would be difficult to tell the difference."

Of meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, the *Picayune's* correspondent says:

At all hours of the day fresh and salted fish can be purchased at the landings for prices astonishingly low. The quality is superior indeed and the kinds very numerous. I saw some of a fine light blue, unrelieved by any other tint. Painters would be unable to delineate the several varieties in their natural and beautiful colors on canvass. Turtle, both tender and delicious, is daily on sale and cheap. Fresh beef and pork, in the market-house, are dear—eighteen cents per pound, which costs the butcher not more than three or four cents.

Notwithstanding the trifling labor required for the production of fruits and vegetables, prices are greatly above what they should be, but still your emigrants deem them dirt cheap. The variety is not as extensive as should be. It is seldom that a good pineapple can be obtained, and it is strange to me that coffee sells at twenty-five cents per pound for a quality inferior to Rio. Chocolate, pure and of excellent flavor, just made from native cocoa, is a treat that Lopez himself seldom indulges in, and never for his customers. Oranges, plantains, bananas, soursops, green corn, okra, melons, and all such delicacies, may be had at any time cheaply. Sugar cane, such as Louisiana never saw, is daily munched by everybody. It is daily meat and drink.

Occasionally, but not often, a small cargo of fruit is shipped to New Orleans.

One practical objection we have heard urged against Honduras is, that it does not furnish a tree which may be split into rails. There should, however, be an abundance of material for hedges, which are certainly more picturesque than rail fences.

Such is a necessarily brief and imperfect summary of the advantages and disadvantages of a residence in British Honduras; whither so many of our Southern people are preparing to emigrate. Of those who have already gone, the *Picayune's* correspondent writes:

Many have left your country for these parts, but few of them are to be found. So far as I can learn most of them are not satisfied. A few in Manatee express themselves contented; but where the hundreds are located I cannot tell. Several will return by this steamer, to return here no more.

They meet with no encouragement or friendship in Belize, and it is a great pity that emigrants are compelled to land in this port before they can reach future homes. For here they are fleeced, misinformed and discouraged. No one should land here to settle unless with at least four or five hundred dollars in specie and provisions for six months. Then it will perhaps be well with them, if their pursuits are agricultural. There is no chance for speculators and light workers; these occupations are already monopolized by adepts who are really scientific in the business. Affairs of all descriptions at present are at the ebb, with poor prospect of any tide ever coming in. Belize looks like a doomed city, and its inhabitants generally are justly crying "hard times." Indeed, it is quite impossible for a stranger to understand how the people do obtain a subsistence.

An extensive saw mill stands idle in this town, and has never much more than paid interest on the amount invested. It was erected for squaring mahogany. The small amount of this wood that now comes down the river is squared by axe men, who are as awkward with their tools as would be a Canal street loungers. They make their daily labor very hard work, and accomplish but little. Wages for them are fair; they are all colored men, look healthy and pleasant.

To those who have fully determined on leaving their present homes, we can only say *bon voyage*, and wish them every imaginable success in their new sphere of action. May they be blessed with a wise and liberal government, freedom from onerous taxation; and may the virgin soil yield them abundantly of its treasures. But we cannot forget that they are draining this country, already so terribly impoverished by the war, of its life-blood, its bone and its sinew; wherewith we can alone hope to regain our prosperity and political freedom. Our present position does indeed seem almost hopeless; but hope is not yet dead. You say you are fleeing from the greatest despotism the world ever saw! Granted. But this despotism cannot exist always. Americans will never tamely submit to be held in perpetual bondage by a lawless and unscrupulous faction. Already its strength is waning away; and afar off, in Maine, in Connecticut, and in California, there are gleams of light along the horizon, which shall yet irradiate and make glad the whole land.

Weigh well the advantages you forego, and contrast them with the inducements which lure you from your present homes. You are, perhaps, more likely to place present evils against prospective good. Will not the same labor here—and labor you must in the lands to which you are going—accomplish as much as in Brazil or British Honduras? In a new country you will have many obstacles to overcome, which have already been surmounted here. You begin your new homes, as the first settlers in this country began theirs, and of whose labor you are now reaping the benefit. What will compensate you for loss of the necessities of civilization? What recompense you for immolation from the world; the loss of schools and colleges for your children; the parting with friends and kindred? Even a despotism may be preferable to a wilderness; to life in a far-off, semi-barbarous land. There is, however, a spirit of restlessness, of adventure, in the American

mind, which is unquenchable. There is also a fascination, a breadth of romance, about those tropical lands, with

"Larger constellations burning, mellow morns and happy skies,
Breadth of tropic shade, and palms in cluster-knots of Paradise."

where

"Droops the heavy blossomed bower, hangs the heavy fruited tree—
Summer isles of Eden, lying in dark-purple spheres of sea;"

which few can resist, but many, we fear will find a nearer view dispel their pleasing illusions, and be led to exclaim with the poet:

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!"

ART. VI.—MODERN DISCOVERIES.—SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER DELUGE?

The face of places and their forms decay,
And that is solid earth which once was sea,
Seas in their turn retreating from the shore,
Make solid land where ocean was before,
And far from strands are shells of fishes found,
And rusty anchors found on mountain ground,
And what were fields before, now washed and worn
By falling floods, from heights to valleys turn.—OVID.

Thus wrote Ovid, two thousand years ago—a period which this enlightened, restless and egotistical age looks upon as darkly wrapped in a state of blissful ignorance. And yet what more, with all our enlightenment, have we learned of the system of nature, than what Ovid discloses in the above verses?

If from a strata of earth are dug skulls which have lain there thousands of years, and which naturalists proclaim to indicate the same degree of intellectual development as the skulls buried yesterday, what mental progress can we lay claim to? 'Tis true knowledge at present may be more diffused, more wide-spread, but, perhaps, more shallow on that account. We have heard it said that some of the old philosophers held the theory that intellectuality, like more material things, was extended to man in a given quantity, that as it diffused itself over the masses it became shallow, of little depth; that there are periods when this diffusion is less wide-spread, that then it concentrates itself in spots or on individuals, who become, by their depth of knowledge and wisdom, the luminaries and guides of the respective ages in which they live.* This is a curious doctrine, but it is a suggestive one, nevertheless.

* Whether our gifted novelist, Cooper, ever heard of this odd theory or not, he certainly expresses himself not inharmoniously with it. In one of his works ("Satanstoe") he uses the following language: "The great evil under which America labors is the away of numbers, which is constantly elevating medi-

When we shall have laid before the reader the latest received theories by which men of science explain the deluvian phenomenon, it will be perceived that eight short lines written by a man who walked the earth nearly two thousand years since, betrays a cosmographical knowledge not much inferior to our own.

How few ordinary readers ever dream that to a remote people, living far back in the depths of time, we owe many of those wonderful discoveries which the nineteenth century claims, and is so boastful of—discoveries which were such when first perceived, but which we of the nineteenth century, to be truthful, should have called developments; for this was all most of our modern discoverers ever accomplished—develop a discovery which the mind of man had already grasped. Useful developments, 'tis true—but developments none the less, and not discoveries. If it be true that in the prosecution of scientific inquiry no age will take equal rank in history with our own, it is equally true that the scientific men of our day entered upon the accumulated wealth left by the labors of their predecessors.

Electricity, the most prominent and perhaps the most important of them all, is not a modern discovery. We are told that Gilbert, a savant of the tenth century, invented a plan by which to divert the lightning from the product of his fields, by placing long poles in the ground capped with lance-heads; the lightning thus attracted, played about these heads, then buried itself in the ground; by which means he preserved his grain. What is this but the lightning rod of the present day?

The Etruscan priests knew how to draw the lightning from the clouds hundreds of years before Franklin flew his kites. Numa Pompilius was taught this science, and from the extraordinary feats he performed, the Romans thought him in league with the gods; but another, Tullus Hostilius, less skillful, wishing to renew the experiment, was killed for want of knowledge in guiding the lightning he had called down. The Tholossians and Eduans lay down beside their fountains, having lighted a torch, and planted beside them their naked swords, the points upwards; the lightning coming, struck the points without injuring the warriors, from thence it glided into the water. On one of the highest bastions of the castle of Duino, on the shores of the Adriatic, stood a long iron rod, from time immemorial. It was placed there to warn the fishermen along the coast, and harvesters in the fields of the approach of storms. A soldier always stood by, who, at the sign of a storm, from time to time approached his long-handled javelin near the rod; when sparks of fire were engendered by the proximity of the two iron substances, or when a little tuft of flame shot above the point of the rod, he at once rang a large bell to warn the people to seek shelter.

As far back as 1746, communication by electro-telegraph was ocerity and spurious talent to high places. In America we have a *higher average* of intelligence, while we have less of a *higher class*, and I attribute the latter fact to the control of those who have never enjoyed the means of appreciating excellence."

known. A Scotchman, whose name remains unknown, had grasped the whole system except a few simple details. Nineteen years later George Louis Lasage, a Frenchman of Geneva, consigned to a voluminous work his ideas of the transmission of news by telegraph. On his idea the first telegraphic message ever sent was transmitted in Madrid in 1796, under the patronage of the Prince de la Paix. One message was then sent and only one.

Steam, as every intelligent person knows, is not a modern discovery. Nero, of Alexandria, is said to have been the first to employ steam, but in some trivial manner. The first practical use steam was ever put to was blowing a church organ in the Middle Ages. The first railroad of which we have any record was established near Newcastle in England, by a Frenchman named Beaumont, in 1630. The only difference between this road and those now in use, was that the rails were made of hard wood instead of iron. And it is to another Frenchman, M. Papin, that the credit of the idea of a boat moved by steam is given. In 1707 he put his theory into practice, but was only treated as a charlatan. Robert Fulton, a hundred years afterwards, encountered similar opposition in the city of New York, but succeeded. The daguerreotype, as far back as 1760, was clearly indicated in a singular work of one Tiphaigne de la Roche, a daguerreotype such as we may have at some future day—one producing colors as well as objects. The old alchemists knew the properties of chloride of silver, and that an image produced by a lens would be fixed on a coat of this preparation. Homeopathy—another modern discovery, was practiced in the time of Paracelsus and Descartes. The latter being one day ill of fever drank large quantities of raw brandy to cure his malady, but it had the very contrary effect. Hydropathy was practised among the Romans in the time of Horace, who gives an account of a physician having been called to attend a young man (Marcellus), who literally froze his patient to death. If the physician was not put to death the practice was after that.

Atmospheric phenomena—another attribute of the progress of the age—was partly brought to light in the seventeenth century, by M. Papin, a French savant. A friend and disciple of his one day gave a dinner to his fellow members of the Royal Society. In presence of his guests the host (M. Wild) planted some lettuce seeds in a cup of arth, which he said had taken him two years to prepare. Between the soup and the dessert the lettuce grew to such a size that it might have formed a part of the salad for dinner.

When Bruce thought he discovered the source of the Nile, and drank his sovereign's health in its waters to commemorate the event, he made only a mistake common to some other modern discoverers; and when Speke and Grant found the lake or lakes which are its true source, did they suspect that others had been there before them? Did they make the *discovery* of that old missionary map of Africa, of the sixteenth century, in the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, which sets down the source of that historic river in the same geographical position in which they found it; or did they stumble upon

"The Complete System of Geography," by Emanuel Bowen, published a hundred years ago, in which are set down two lakes, which correspond, in geographical position, to the two to which they gave the names of Victoria Nianza and Albert Nianza to mark the event?"

* A work just published in London—"The Nile's Tributaries of Abyssinia," by Sir Samuel Baker—throws more light on this interesting subject than we have hitherto received, even from Speke and Grant.

It appears that though the two great lakes—Victoria Nianza and Albert Nianza—in the centre of equatorial Africa, are the true sources of the Nile, yet they have no influence whatever—further than keeping the waters of the river at a certain level in the dry seasons—in causing its well known periodical overflows.

The author, who spent years of travel in the Nile regions of Africa, at last solves that which has been a mystery since dawn of history, without which the whole system of the Nile could not be said to be explored. The inundations, with their fertilizing effects, are wholly caused by the Abyssinian tributaries—the *Settite*, *Royan*, *Angrab*, *Salaam* and *Atbara*. "No one could explore their tremendous torrents," says Sir Samuel, "without at once comprehending their effects on the waters of the Nile. The magnificent chain of mountains from which they flow is not a simple line of abrupt sides, but the precipitous slopes are the walls of a vast plateau, that receives a prodigious rainfall in June, July, August, until the middle of September, the entire drainage of which is carried away by the above named channels to inundate Lower Egypt." He graphically describes the sudden rising of those rivers, in the following language:—

"On the morning of the 24th of June, I stood on the banks of the noble Atbara River at break of day. The wonder of the desert! Yesterday there was a barren sheet of glaring sand with a fringe of withered bush and trees upon its borders that cut the yellow expanse of the desert. For days we had journeyed along the exhausted bed. All nature, even in nature's poverty, was most poor; no bush could boast a leaf, no tree could throw a shade; crisp gums crackled upon the stems of the mimosa, the sap dried upon the burst bark, sprung with the withering heat of the simoom. In one night there was a mysterious change—wonders of the mighty Nile—an army of waters was hastening to the wasted river; there was no drop of rain, no thunder cloud in the horizon to give hope, all had been dry and sultry; dust and desolation yesterday, to-day a magnificent stream some 500 yards in width, and from 15 to 20 feet in depth, flowed through the dreary desert! Bamboos and reeds, with trash of all kinds, were hurried along the muddy waters. Where were all the crowded inhabitants of the pool? The prison doors were broken, the prisoners were released, and rejoiced in the mighty stream of the Atbara."

Describing the fertilizing properties of the deposit of the Nile, he betrays the bent of the English mind, which looks anywhere on earth for a supply of cotton—even to the Arab, to whom tribute would be willingly paid—rather than to America.

"Egypt remains in the same position that nature originally allotted to her; the life-giving stream that flows through 1,000 miles of burning sands suddenly rises in July and floods the Delta, which it has formed by a deposit during, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of similar inundations; and it wastes a superabundance of fertilizing mud in the waters of the Mediterranean. As nature has thus formed and is still forming a delta, why should not science create a delta with the powerful means at our disposal? Why should not the mud of the Nile, that now silts up the Mediterranean, be directed to the barren but vast area of deserts that, by such a deposit, would become a fertile portion of Egypt? This work might be accomplished by simple means. The waters of the Nile, that now rush impetuously at certain seasons with overwhelming violence, while at other seasons they are exhausted, might be so controlled that they should never be in excess, neither would they be reduced to a *minimum* in the dry season; but the

Did Columbus ever dream when he made "the grand discovery" that America was visited five hundred years before by the Scandinavians, who, in turn, are said to have found the ancient Irish there before them? Did he when he made, previous to his discovery, his voyage to Iceland, in 1477, but a little over a hundred years previous to which America had been visited by its inhabitants, did he then, or his father-in-law for him, who was a trader to this coast, obtain any information from those Icelandic charts, which are said to mark the coast of America as far down as the Carolinas? Does the extraordinary confidence and pertinacity displayed by him, in pursuing his course so far over an unknown sea, against the murmurs and threats of his crew, answer these questions? Who can say?

Sebaster Desarmands tells us of a most singular means of communicating thoughts, in the time of Paracelsus. Two persons who did not wish to be separated in thought, when absent one from the other, had but to cut from the arm or breast a piece of skin of equal size, and exchange them, so that the piece cut out of one should cover the wound of the other; they were to be large enough to contain the whole alphabet, which was to be inscribed in the same form and order; when this was done the pieces were filled into the wound and allowed to heal. When one of the friends wished to communicate a thought to the other, he had but to follow lightly, with a metal point, the shape of the different letters going to make up the words expressive of that thought. The other at once felt in all the letters corresponding to those traced by his friend, a certain movement of the flesh; he followed contour by contour the moving sensation which thus traced for him the design of the letters, which, put together, made known to him the thoughts of his distant friend. This account is given by Desarmands in his treatise on animal magnetism.

Sir Kenelm Digby, in a discourse delivered at Montpelier, before an assembly of nobles and learned men, in 1658, mentions a singular case of cure by sympathy, or animal magnetism, in which it appears he was an adept. A Mr. James Howel, well known at the period in France for his public works, one day came suddenly upon two of his friends who were fighting a duel; in his endeavours to separate them he was severely wounded. The king sent one of his own surgeons to attend him, but the wound getting worse—there being danger of gangrene—he was advised to send for Sir Kenelm. When he saw the patient, he asked him if he had anything which the blood from the wound still lay on, and being handed a garter which had bound the wound, he put it in a basin of water in which had been

enormous volume of water, heavily charged with soil, that now rushes uselessly to the sea, might be led throughout the deserts of Nubia and Lybia, to transform them into cotton fields, that would render England independent of America. There is no fiction in this idea—it is merely the simple and commonplace fact that, with a fall of 1,600 feet in 1,000 miles, with a river that supplies an unlimited supply of water and mud at a particular season, a supply could be afforded to a prodigious area that would be fertilized, not only by irrigation, but by the annual deposit of soil from the water allowed to remain upon the surface."

dissolved some powder of vitriol. The patient at once felt relief. He felt, he said, as if a cool wet cloth had been placed over the wound. Sir Kenelm happened to dine with the king—James the Sixth—and the Duke of Buckingham that day, and they having heard of the circumstance, were curious to know the particulars. Sir Kenelm sent for the basin in which the bloody rag lay steeping, took it out and commenced drying it at the fire. It was not thoroughly dry before Mr. Howel's servant came running to Sir Kenelm to say that the burning sensation had returned to his master's wound. He was told to go back and if his master was not better to return again. Sir Kenelm put back the rag into the basin. The servant did not return. The wound healed in five or six days, the ordinary plasters being cast away; perfect cleanliness and a mild temperature being the only visible treatment. This story is told by Sir Walter Scott.

The science of pisciculture, recently introduced into England and Ireland, by which the ova of the salmon is brought to life by artificial means, was practised by the Chinese centuries ago. The fact of Archimedes setting fire to a fleet of ships was doubted, until Buffon tried the experiment on oak plank, which he set on fire. Mummies have been found with their teeth exquisitely filled with gold. In delicacy of manufacture we cannot compare with the ancients; our finest muslins are only about a hundred threads to the inch, while there is a mummy cloth extant, with five hundred and forty threads to the inch. In China, glass tumblers were found, which when empty appeared like common tumblers; but when filled with a clear fluid appeared to contain fishes.

But we have wandered away into a maze of old discoveries made new, forgetful of our principal subject, the deluvian phenomenon. We will, however, briefly enumerate the names of a few more, if only to show the identity of thought among people removed from each other by time and space. Fire machines, insurance companies, air-heated houses, sub-marine destructives, balloons, tunnels, lucifer matches, theatres, stars and the *claque*, breach-loading guns, stained glass, ventilation, locks from which Chubb and Bramah took the idea, gas, omnibusses, magnifying and spy glasses, canals, dentistry, and suspension bridges, nearly all of which were known before the Christian era. And though last, not least: puffing and advertising (matrimonial included), loaded dice—these were said to be found in the ruins of Pompeii—spiritualism and freeloze, in the shape of brothels.

"There is nothing new under the sun," said the wisest of men. We almost echo the sentiment.

We will now draw the reader's attention to a delusion which man is said to have long labored under, but which modern science has pretty generally exploded. This was the supposition, that man was comparatively a recent tenant of the earth; that it had long been the abode, previous to his advent, of various animals now extinct—such as the mammoth, megatherium, mastodon, and similar colossal monsters, whose remains were occasionally turned up.

As human remains were rarely found mixed with the *debris* of those monsters, it was concluded that a fossil man was an equivocal object in natural history. It has happened, however, that in some twenty instances, fossil human remains were indisputably found mingled with those of fossil elk, horse, elephant, etc., and also weapons, such as shaped flint arrow-heads, etc. Various and ingenious were the theories started on the discovery of those evidences of man's existence long anterior to the supposed date of the Garden of Eden. Each case seemed to require a fresh theory, which of course differed from every other, as speculative theories will. At last the existence of fossil man was admitted, and the date of his advent put further back in the records of time. From the specimens of pottery found in the deepest alluvium of the Nile, it is inferred that they must have been buried there at least fifteen thousand years. Our historic records do not extend to five thousand.

It is now pretty well established that the earth has two more motions than its diurnal and annual. First, there is the diurnal motion, in which the globe turns on its axis every twenty-four hours, causing day and night. Second, there is its revolution round the sun, which takes 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57.7 seconds to accomplish. Third, the motion of the whole solar system in space, that is, the earth, with all the planets and stars, moving round what is supposed to be a central sun. Fourth, a motion in which, through a long period of years, the poles of the earth are changed, the equatorial region in time becoming the polar region, and *vice versa*.

It is with this motion of the earth we have to deal when treating on the deluvian phenomena.

Through the influence of this motion we of the temperate zone are gradually approaching the equator; indeed it can be shown, from history, taking a given zone, that it has become warmer as time advances. Many trees and plants—the vine and olive for instance—flourish in places where two thousand years ago they did not grow. The change is so gradual and so slow that the longest-lived being cannot perceive it; but that the climatic change takes place is very evident, nevertheless. Another evidence is adduced in the peculiarity of the animals, the remains of which have been found in the polar regions, which only could have existed when that region had a much more equatorial bearing than it has at present. The proof that tropical plants grew there is also undisputed. The bearing of ancient Christian churches, which were invariably built facing east and west, but which now differ materially from those points, is said to be another proof of this terrestrial change.

The earth, according to the Newtonian and hitherto dominant school, has the shape of an orange, because, in the first place, in measuring various arcs of its meridian, it has been found that the degrees are longer towards the poles than near the equator; in the second place, because the seconds' pendulum is longer at the poles than at the equator, its length being a function of a force of the gravity, and increasing with it; and in the third place, in consequence of the earth's

rotation, its particles at the equator are actuated by a centrifugal force which is zero at the poles.

Modern theorists, however, contend that neither of these reasons are theoretically conclusive. As to the first, because a prolate figure is infinitely more favorable to an increase of length in a polar degree than a compressed one, as any one may see by merely taking the trouble of using the compasses and describing on the same equator, first, a compressed ellipsoidal quadrant, then a circular one, and then a prolate ellipsoidal one. As to the second, because if on the one hand it may be argued that gravity increases at the poles, because in a compressed ellipsoid, the distance from the earth's center is shorter; on the other hand it may be argued, with equal force, that gravity increases at the poles of a prolate ellipsoid, because of the greater quantity of attractive particles accumulated there. And lastly, as to the third argument, it is replied, that in a rigid body like the earth the effect of centrifugal force must be zero, and that if it were not, the earth would by this time have become flat by constant rotation. The origin of the idea of the action of the centrifugal force lies in the gratuitous supposition that the earth was once a fluid mass, an opinion in favor of which, it is said, there is no shadow of evidence: on the contrary, all the aerolites that have fallen on our earth, and which may, within the compass of our present knowledge, be considered as abortive planets, are solid. Nevertheless, there was a time when the surface of the earth, at least, was entirely covered with water. Did the action of centrifugal force disturb the mass of matter which is not rigid? Does it correspondingly disturb it now when it is three parts covered? If a revolving fluid body would in time flatten out by the action of centrifugal force, why has not this force a corresponding effect on the fluid mass that now covers the earth? The mere tendency of the waters to one end of it does not fully explain it.

If, from the fact of the solidity of the aerolites, is drawn the corollary, that the globe originally was not a fluid mass, but a solid, constituted like the aerolites, the question will naturally be asked—How did these two dissimilar substances come together? Or did they always exist together, or was one produced from the other?

It requires no extraordinary effort of the imagination to conceive them, at a period remotely distant, two separate and distinct bodies—fire and water—revolving in space; distinct, destitute and barren of results; combined, active and fruitful of life. Wandering about in the infinity of space, each unconsciously, so to speak, seeking its mate, directed by the guiding hand of the "Originator," they come within attracting distance and are drawn together, the more solid globe of fire—a "promethean spark"—passing into the globe of water, by which the surface of the body of fire becomes cooled down and hardened, the steam and vapor arising from the contact perhaps becoming in a measure a means by which atmosphere was created, thus creating, in this "universal wedlock," the world, as man in a measure found it. If naturalists apply the principle of different gen-

ders to inanimate matter as well as animate, is it so out of course if some such principle is applied to those particles of matter revolving in space, which we call worlds?

Is this theory, speculative as it is, any less feasible than hundreds of others which are daily proclaimed, on the various subjects that occupy men's thoughts, by men, many of whom by their high reputation add weight to whatever they assert? Why, then, should we not claim it as our "*discovery*?"—bless the mark. And should its originality be like those we have already enumerated, it is not our fault; it came from our indifferent brain as pure and unadulterated as many other doctrines have from the brains of others, which, though not a whit more tangible, solid, or well founded, have, nevertheless, often occupied the serious attention of the most learned, as well as the world at large.

We have often wondered that no philosopher ever thought of establishing that the world is hollow; it would be so harmonious, so consistent with some of nature's other works, that he who would ingeniously start such a doctrine could not fail of success,

"When the earth was entirely covered with water," says Professor Grimes,* "there were then but astronomical causes to disturb the surface of the sea. The ocean then constituted six equal circuits, symmetrically arranged—three in each hemisphere. The cause of the elevation of the land was the sinking of the bed of the sea within each of these circuits. The liquid lava beneath the crust of the earth was crowded up around these circuits and formed three polar continents in each hemisphere, besides three tropical continents. If these six circuits, or ocean basins, had sunk equally, the continents would have risen equally, and the land in one hemisphere would be the same in quantity and form as in the other. The land did actually begin to rise in this regular manner. As they were about emerging from the sea, during the silurian period, a derangement took place in the ocean currents, caused by the abnormal elevation of the northern part of one of the basins. This was the part which now constitutes the middle of Asia. The Caspian Sea and the land around it was probably the centre of the ancient Asiatic Ocean. Of the six original oceans five still exist, though imperfect in regard to size and form; and the land between Western Europe and Eastern Asia occupies the place of the sixth, which has been nearly elevated and drained. Had every basin been raised at once, it would have produced no derangement of the neighboring circuits; but by the elevation of the northern half of the circuit the southern half became a land-locked sea, from which the heated waters could not escape without overflowing into the North Pacific from the Bay of Bengal, and around the Cape of Good Hope into the South Atlantic. The derangement thus produced gradually caused a change of the map from the symmetrical and normal form which it otherwise would have possessed to the present actual map of the world. This derangement caused the sinking of the ancient continent of South America and the elevation of the present South America, in a more eastern position. The continent of Australia also was all, or nearly all, overwhelmed by the deranged current, and the present Australia elevated about twenty degrees further south, cramped in position, dwarfed in size, and deformed in proportions. This derangement took place gradually in one direction, and still continues. The tendency has been to sink the southern hemisphere and elevate the northern, and also to deepen the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. To this cause is to be attributed the fact that the volcanoes on the American side of the Pacific Ocean

* Lecture of Professor Grimes, in New York, before the association for the erection of a monument to Doctor Kane.

are all on the mainland, and on the Asiatic are on a chain of islands near the coast. The fact that the lands all point to the south and are broad at the north, is explained by the statement that the lands which point in a contrary direction are all sunk, except the Antarctic continent, which is a vestige of the ancient normal southern lands. The hollowing out of the south-western side of South America, Africa, and Australia, was explained by the fact that the peculiar derangement of the currents necessarily produced this effect, by crowding the South Pacific circuit eastward and southward. This in turn crowded the Atlantic in the same manner eastward, and also that part of the Indian Ocean that washed the south-western shores of Australia. The peculiar form of Cape Horn, which gives it its name, and curving of the mountains of the Cape, convex, south-west, is produced by an offset from Humboldt's current (so called) overflowing into the South Atlantic; while the mountains of the Cape of Good Hope curve in a contrary direction, in consequence of the overflowing of the Lagullus current from the Indian Ocean into the South Atlantic."

This learned professor contends that his theory was proved by the way in which thousands of facts, heretofore governed by no known law, coincided with it, "just as a fragment of a broken jar was known to be a part of it by its regular fitting with the other pieces."

The doctrine, however, which bears more directly on the deluvian phenomenon, is one which is announced in a remarkable work* by Lieutenant Julien, a distinguished officer of the French navy. Lieutenant Julien explains in graphic language and confident tone the causes through which another deluge is imminent. According to him the isothermal lines—that is, lines where the same degree of warmth is observed—of the highest temperature, are unequally distributed between the northern and southern hemispheres, the space they occupy in the former being about the double of that which they occupy south of the equator, and consequently the southern hemisphere is considerably colder than the northern one, especially towards the pole. That at the antarctic pole the accumulation of ice is much greater than at the northern. That the winter is shorter by about eight days at the north pole than at the south. This is caused by the earth performing the shortest portion of its revolution, viz.: that nearest to the perihelion, much more rapidly than the other, and at that period of the year which comprises the autumn and winter of the northern hemisphere; it is during this long winter, when the earth is furthest from the sun, that the solar rays must lose in strength what they gain in duration. The loss, too, of caloric by radiation, brings down still further the temperature of the antarctic.

To these causes the author ascribes the difference of temperature between the two hemispheres. Furthermore, observation has shown that the quantity of caloric lost at the south pole in the course of a year, is equal to the surplus absorbed at the north pole.

Let us suppose the earth at the moment of its creation, when first set in motion by the "Hand of God," and the whole of its surface was covered with water, and its centre of gravity coin-

* *"Courants et Révolutions de l'Atmosphère et de la Mer."*

cided with its geometrical centre. From that moment its revolution round the sun began, bringing into existence all those causes which, M. Julien says, brought about the inequality of the temperature between the two hemispheres. It could not have taken many centuries to accumulate a mass of ice so much greater at the antarctic region than at the arctic, that the centre of gravity would be seriously disturbed and carried further south. This unceasing change has now become so great that mathematicians assert the difference between the centre of gravity and the geometrical centre to be about 1,700 metres—about an English mile. The grand result of all these disturbing influences is, that the liquid surface of the globe is drawn southwards, leaving the northern hemisphere uncovered. The southern hemisphere bears unmistakable marks of submersion. And in the fact that the northern continents all point southward: that America, Africa, and India end in points; that the islands of the southern regions have the appearance of the summits of mountain ranges, and that Lieutenant Maury's soundings show that the coasts on that side all descend abruptly into the sea, the author fully coincides with Professor Grimes. Furthermore, in going from the north to the south pole, he says, the ratio of the extent of land to that of the sea diminishes proportionately.

Astronomy now adds its weight to the arguments already introduced in favor of his doctrine. The phenomenon called the procession of the equinoxes, in virtue of which the first point of Aries recedes upon the ecliptic by about fifty seconds in a year, gradually causing a complete change in the seasons; and, counting from any given time, there must elapse at least 21,000 years before the seasons can return to precisely the same periods of the year. It has been ascertained, so it is asserted, that up to the year 1248 of the Christian era, a year in which the first day of winter precisely coincided with the earth's passage through its perihelion, the temperature of the southern hemisphere had been in constant course of diminution. And it is, moreover, made plain, according to the calculation, that after the lapse of 10,500 years the seasons on our globe will be exactly reversed. "Therefore, about 10,500 years before the year 1,248, or 11,000 years before the present time, it was the north pole and not its opposite one which was in its maximum of refrigeration; our present continents were then submerged, according to the Mosaic account of the Deluge—not, however, chronologically considered, if we interpret the Bible too literally, as many who interpret it for themselves often do—there were continents unknown to us in the southern hemisphere." And again, by the same astronomical and natural laws, 10,500 years after the last cataclysm, a new one will occur, which will again submerge the northern hemisphere and allow a new world to emerge from the southern ocean.

Those who recollect Captain Marryatt's "Philosopher Chips," who insisted that the universe had its cycle of events turned round

so that in a certain period of time—twenty-seven thousand, some hundred years, we think—every thing would happen over again, must smile at the partial similarity of old Chips' theory and that of our modern philosophers. Little did they dream, on reading that once popular author's description of this odd mariner, that what they then considered a singular idiosyncrasy should now have, to a certain extent, *reason* and *science* for its foundation, and be measurably supported by many of the most eminent scholars of the present age—another illustration of the lack of originality in new discoveries, that, however new, however original they may be claimed to be, there were others in whose brains the same, or similar thoughts had before been revolving. Even if the character drawn by the novelist was a myth, and not drawn from real life, as it very likely was, the idea itself must have had existence in his own mind.

If this wonderful change takes place in the physical world, that in a given time it will again be submerged, and after the lapse of thousands of years again lay bare its continents, islands, and mountains, as they were before, is it so preposterous to extend this principle a little farther, to the animals that spring from it—to man—and if we go thus far, and include man physically, why not go still a little farther, and take in the mental world, and thus fully carry out the predictive idiosyncrasy of the odd sailor?

Such is the doctrine of M. Julien. Such is the doctrine of numberless eminent scholars both of Europe and America; a doctrine they do not hesitate to proclaim to be in perfect accordance with facts within the sphere of our knowledge. It cannot be denied that science is daily increasing the evidences terrestrially favorable to this doctrine. From the celestial world, however, proofs as palpable in support of it, are not so easily drawn. Modern astronomers are too often mistaken in their calculations, and too often clash in opinion, to render what they adduce quite so reliable.

Space will not permit us to elucidate this doctrine to a greater extent.

Framed in language as suitable to the intelligence of ordinary readers as the subject would admit of, little difficulty will be encountered in arriving at a correct understanding of the laws upon which it is founded.

In closing the subject, the following witty extract from a review of a kindred subject, by a popular writer, will be found to have an application to this side of the Atlantic, as well as to the other, from which it was taken:—

"Perhaps it is as well for our reputation that our knowledge of such abstruse subjects is generally taken for granted. One of the few advantages that middle age possesses over youth is, that middle age has got beyond the epoch of examination, except in the Celestial Empire, where, we believe, a man is perpetually being examined from the cradle to the grave. After thirty a man's ignorance may be stupendous, but it is generally his own fault if it

does not remain latent: and, indeed, as years go on, he may shelter himself under the old boatswain's excuse, that he has forgotten more than his juniors ever knew.

"After all there is a good deal of excuse for this sort of ignorance. Art is so long, and life so short, and men are so busily engaged in the various transactions which bring them their meat, and drink, and clothing, that they can scarcely be expected to pay much attention to matters of no practical moment. This ignorance of matters foreign to their daily life, brings little sense of discomfort with it. The Professor, whom Goldsmith met at Leyden, had passed a long and prosperous life without a knowledge of Greek, and doubted, therefore, whether the study of that arduous tongue would add to his happiness. Again, we read concerning Wouter Van Twiller, the famous Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, that he had lived many contented years in the world, without caring to inquire whether it went round the sun or whether the sun went round it. Yet Wouter, so reports the pains-taking Diedrich Knickerbocker, was a sage and prudent ruler of the island of Manhattan."

ART. VII.—THE RETURN OF GOOD FEELING.

THE most violent and vindictive feuds are those between alienated friends, and civil wars are the most unsparing, cruel and revengeful of all wars. It should be, therefore, no matter of surprise, that in the late mighty passage of arms between the North and South, the laws of civilized warfare were occasionally overlooked or forgotten, and deeds perpetrated by the belligerents more wantonly cruel and devastating, than usually occur in wars between separate nations. History abounds with instances to prove, that human nature exhibited only its normal characteristics, (however odious they may be,) such as it even exhibits when civil discord excites to the greatest intensity of anger. And such anger does not subside with the occasion that aroused it. Its duration is in proportion to its intensity. Hatreds, heart-burnings, suspicions, jealousies, and thirst of revenge, occasioned by such wars, long survive the cessation of hostilities. We rejoice to find, in the results of the late Northern elections, conclusive evidence of a speedier return to good feeling and amicable relations between the sections, than could reasonably have been expected under all the aggravated circumstances of sectional alienation.

The evil passions begotten by the war have wonderfully subsided and disappeared, and sympathy and friendship have taken the place of those passions. The North feels for the iniquities and cruelties committed on the South, in giving to savage, blood-thirsty, cannibal negroes, if not the exclusive right to suffrage, at

least privilege enough to make them for the present, rulers and masters of the whites in the South. The decided vote and protest at the North against negro suffrage, was a vote in behalf of their white brethren at the South; for negro suffrage, (so few are their numbers,) could do no harm at the North. She thus extends the hand of reconciliation and amity to us of the South, and we are gratefully and affectionately grasping the hand so extended, and giving her assurance that we shall rejoice quite as much as she does, at the renewal of kindly sectional relations.

It was but natural that our people, after the war, whilst our country was occupied by Northern troops, and we placed under military rule, smarting too under the terrible bloodshed and devastations of the war, should have been cold and reserved in their intercourse with their soldiers and officers, and other citizens coming among us from the North, and even should, as far as possible, have avoided all intercourse with them. Any other course would have justly exposed us to the charge of fawning, cringing hypocrisy, and to the contempt of those from whom we sought by sycophany and submissiveness, to curry favor. But now things have changed. The citizens of the North settled among us, have shown, very generally, by their votes, that if Republicans, they are not the advocates of negro equality, much less of negro rule. It would be mean, revengeful, churlish obstinacy in us not to extend the hand of friendship and open the door of hospitality, not only to those Northern men who have thus voted, but to all other men from that section, who are not open mouthed advocates of negro equality and negro rule; for looking to the late elections, as well at the South as at the North, persons from that section are, *prima facie* our friends, at least in so far as present political issues are concerned. Not only has the Republican party already sustained terrible defeats, but we see symptoms, in the language of their leaders and their press, of a general demoralization and breaking up of their party. And why this? Simply because men's passions, aroused by the war, have gradually cooled down. Hundreds of thousands have already quit the radical ranks, and hundreds of thousands more will quit them, as their anger naturally and slowly cools down. Most of those who lag behind are men who have been deceived by misrepresentations of the South, studiously concocted and spread abroad by Radical officials and Radical emissaries.

The great heart of the Northern masses is all right, and when they see that there is no rebellious or disunion feeling among us, but that we are, and have ever been, since the close of hostilities, eminently pacific and law abiding; and moreover, that since the late elections, we entertain the most friendly and grateful feelings toward the great body of the Northern people, seeing all this, we say, they, the Northern masses, will rise in all their strength, hurl the Radical usurpers from power, deliver the South from negro equality and negro rule, heal the wounds inflicted on the Constitu-

tion, restore the rights of the States, and make us again one people on earth. So far from apprehending future disunion, we verily believe that at this moment, more kindly feelings exist between the people of the two sections than at any former period of our history. This is evidenced unmistakably, so far as the North is concerned, by her recent elections; and surely the South will, at once, cordially and gratefully reciprocate the kindly feelings thus expressed by the North. There is no disunion party, nor party disaffected to the Union now, except a little squad of corrupt, reckless, Radical leaders, who would "rule or ruin," and to retain their power and their salaries, and their perquisites and patronage, are moving heaven and earth to place the South under negro rule, so as to secure a negro vote at the South, in the next presidential election, large enough to compensate for the defection of the white vote at the North. But they will get no vote at the North, after their base plot is exposed,—for though there are many honest men in favor of negro legal and political equality in that section, there are none in favor of negro rule and supremacy. Mere negro equality would avail these radical intriguers nothing; for the whites at the South outnumber the negroes as two to one. Therefore they propose to disfranchise enough of the whites to deliver the whole South over to the tender mercy of the blacks.

This base conspiracy, not only against the South, but against human nature itself, will soon be made so terribly manifest, as to leave no doubt on the minds of even the most confiding, prejudiced and fanatical. The foolish and infuriate negroes are already writing its history in secret leagues, riotous conventions, and cruel proscriptions. They will soon begin to write it in letters of blood, for they daily and openly threaten arson, rape, murder, rebellion, civil war, and extermination of the whites. But long ere their bloody purposes are matured and carried into execution, the North will come to the rescue, keep the peace at the South, and assign to the negroes their proper position; that of freedmen, not citizens, or suffragents. If each section keeps and cultivates a calm conciliatory temper, watches closely the current of events, studies carefully the past history of the negro in the various relations in which he has been placed, but especially his conduct as freedman, or free man, as well at the North as at the South, and as well for centuries before the war, as since the war,—if we will do all this, irrespective of political party, fanatic prejudice, or foregone conclusions, we will be sure to learn how to dispose of the negro as will be best for himself, best for the country, North and South, and best for mankind. For all mankind have an interest in his industry, the products of which sensibly affect the markets of the world, and increase or diminish the expense of living, according to the amount of those products. All the whites of the Union have identically one and the same interest as regards the conduct, well-being, and disposition to be made of the blacks. If they be well protected by the law and kindly treated by their employers, and

be moral and industrious in their habits, they will be valuable laborers and members of society, increase the national wealth, diminish the expense of living, will multiply in numbers and be flourishing and happy. The States, each left to regulate in its own way, the social, legal and political status of the negro will furnish such a variety of experiments, that the wisdom and statesmanship of the nation sitting calmly in judgment on them, will be able to deduce from them the best method of disposing of the intricate social problem that now perplexes and harasses us. The most enthusiastic fanatics should be willing to await patiently the result of such experiments, for sooner or later experience, and that alone, will bring about the solution of this matter. Shall this experience and this solution be arrived at by peaceful means and calm reflection, or shall we blindly rush forward to attain it through civil discords, and blood and anarchy? We have employed these latter means with none but the direst effects sufficiently long, and the nation is now prepared and about to fall back upon the former. If we succeed in making the negro moral, industrious and useful, the good feeling now existing between the sections will daily strengthen, and the Union become more harmonious and closely cemented than ever. For every pecuniary interest, North and South, would be almost equally benefited by such a change in the state of affairs.

The production of Southern staples would at once be doubled, and in a few years quadrupled. This would give new life and vigor to the manufacturing, mechanic, commercial and shipping interests of the North, all of which are now rapidly decaying and almost perishing under the ruinous policy of fanaticism and corrupt radicalism. The South in such event would be able and willing to bear its share of the weight of Federal taxation, and in so far relieve the North from the present enormous and ruinous burden of that taxation. Besides, fifty millions of that taxation would at once be wiped out by the withdrawal of Federal troops from the South.

Half of even the good lands in the South, if we include Texas, have not yet been occupied and put in cultivation; thus we offer to the crowded North-east, a vast and fertile field for immigration; but such offer will be scornfully rejected so long as negro equality, or negro rule and supremacy continue to exist amongst us; for no honest, independent white man, will subject himself to negro association and equality, no matter how much he might thereby better his pecuniary condition. Nor would Southerners remain here, did they believe the present state of social and political affairs was to be of long continuance. The result of the late Northern elections, however, gives assurance of the renewal of amicable feelings on the part of that section, and of the speedy removal from office of the cruel, fanatical, corrupt, and imbecile Radicals, who now persecute and oppress us.

Yet on the subjects of immigration to the South, and emigration

from it, great difficulties present themselves to our minds, which nothing but the current of events and the light of future experience will enable us to solve. The negroes already out-number the whites along the ocean and Gulf coasts, and up to the heads of all our navigable rivers except the Mississippi, and even on that river they out-number them from Memphis to the Gulf. These regions include most of the fertile land in the South. But the climate is malarious and unhealthy for whites, whilst it is admirably adapted to negroes. It has little water power, and no coal or iron mines; and hence is neither adapted to the carrying on of manufactures, nor to cultivation by the whites. Besides, white laborers will not settle where from the sparseness of white population, they can have little society, few churches, no schools for their children, and be, moreover exposed to the competition and association with negro laborers. Under present circumstances, it is vain to expect immigration to these malarious, but fertile regions,—except negro immigration, and they are crowding down upon us much faster than is needed or desirable. Instead of benefiting the South, we are doing it sad and permanent injury by sending agents to decoy immigrants to our section. Man is something more than an animal that wishes to fill his belly with the least possible amount of labor, and if he were nothing more, he could live with half the labor at the Northwest that he can live here. The European immigrants who come to the South, under our present circumstances, will meet with sad failure and disappointment, and their fate and example will deter future immigration when we may be better prepared to receive them. That is when the negro shall be remitted to his appropriate condition as common laborer, and white immigrants may profit by employing him as such. The fertile portions of the South are only fitted for the habitation of a very few wealthy and extensive landholders, and for numerous hordes of hireling negroes. The rest of our white population should and will migrate to other lands, unless some means can be discovered by which our fertile malarious regions can be rendered fit and desirable residences for others than large landholders and negroes. We confess we can see or propose no such measures. For us, with our present lights and experiences, it seems inevitable that the blacks will crowd in such numbers on the fertile regions of the South, and the whites so desert them, that in a short time the negroes, as in Jamaica, will out-number the whites as twenty to one—and then the negroes will rise in rebellion, massacre most of the whites, and try to expel the rest. The attempt will prove, after oceans of bloodshed, abortive. But how are we to prevent the attempt. We call upon the collective wisdom of the nation to solve the difficulty. It is equally the interest of North and South that savage hordes of negroes shall not seize upon the rich lands of the South, convert them into mere forests and hunting grounds, and seize upon our rivers, exclude the whites from navigating them,

and use them as mere fishing and oystering grounds. It seems to us that things rapidly tend to this consummation. Yet we have so much confidence in the practical wisdom of the people, and most especially in the wonderful administrative talent of the now reconciled and friendly North, that we doubt not means will be devised to avert the catastrophe that seems to us inevitable, and to retain for the whites the fertile regions of the South, the most valuable agricultural portion of the world.

ART. VIII.—COTTON.

FUTURE CROPS—RELATION OF PRICES TO AMOUNT PRODUCED—POSSIBILITY OF PROFITABLE CULTIVATION—UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES—EXAMPLE OF A TEST FARM, CONTINUED FOR THREE YEARS—USES OF COTTON SUPPLANTED BY WOOL AND FLAX—PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN OTHER COUNTRIES—INDIA, EGYPT AND SOUTH AMERICA—ABANDONMENT OF COTTON AND SUGAR—WHAT THE SOUTH SHALL DO—CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF FARMING.

It seems that speculations about cotton, the amount of the next and future crops, in this and other countries; the relation of prices to the amount produced; the possibility of cultivating profitably at present rates; taxes, etc., are fruitful themes for discussion, which do not solve any problem, nor satisfy anybody.

The assertion is made by many, whose intelligence, standing, and means of information, entitle their opinion to much respect, that, at present rates, say from 16 to 19 cents for middling cotton, with the tax of two and a-half cents per pound, and the uncertainty of labor, cotton cannot be cultivated profitably. The opinion is true or not true according to the stand-point from which it is taken. If it be understood that one shall set out *ab initio* for cultivating, by buying or renting land, erecting necessary buildings and making works of improvement in general, buying stock, cattle, implements, tools and machinery, hiring a superintendent or overseer, and doing generally all that is necessary that a beginner should do, then the assertion might be taken as true, that such cultivation cannot be made profitably. But there are many variations in the stand-point which should be considered.

1. Supposing one having ready money enough to carry him through according to the extent of his enterprise, should find, as he may now do, the opportunity of purchasing a plantation at an extremely low price, or rather, say for nothing, already established, cleared, built, fenced, ditched, etc., and all ready for planting, the smallness of the capital employed in proportion to his possible profit is a great point in favor of his chances of success.

But one single year would not be a fair test; inasmuch as he might

meet with accidents in one year that would not occur every year, as well as that he might meet with an unusually favorable year. Then, if a planter be, as he ought to be, calculating and provident, he should raise provisions and stock after the first year, which would go a great way in diminishing his expenses. The experiment should be persevered in for at least three years, to undergo a fair test. Under such circumstances it is barely possible he may succeed in making a profit. A calculation can be made approximatively by a practical man, and no other can do it, or should undertake a farm.

Let us take an example—say a plantation of four hundred acres, of which two hundred acres would be cleared, and fenced, and susceptible of cultivation, and be land of a fair quality, with buildings, gin-house, &c. We will suppose it is necessary to have two hundred acres of wood land which may not be as good for cultivation as the cleared part, but will furnish a supply of fire wood, timber for the use of the plantation, a range for stock, etc., which are all necessities in carrying on a plantation. Such a place would have been worth formerly, from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. Price now, say, cash, two thousand dollars.

EXPENSES FOR FIRST YEAR.

Hire of 15 hands at \$15 per month	\$2,700 00
Cost of 16 mules, at \$150	2,400 00
Feed for mules for six months, (supposing that provisions for the future should be made on the place,) 720 bushels of corn at \$1.25	900 00
Hay and forage	300 00
Meat for laborers 1 lb. per day, 5,475 lbs. at 18c	985 50
342 bushels corn meal at \$1.25	448 00
(Laborers would be expected to clothe themselves at their own expense, and pay doctor's bill).	
16 plows, large and small at \$12	192 00
1 dozen axes \$15, 2 dozen hoes \$30	45 00
1 dozen spades and shovels	15 00
Harness for plows	100 00
Blacksmith's bill	75 00
1 wagon and 1 cart and harness	350 00
Overseer, and his provisions	1,000 00
Bagging and rope, and freight of 75 bales	225 00
Tax, 2½c	750 00
Commissions and insurance, 47c	216 00
Stock of oxen, cattle, hogs, &c.	500 00
Wear and tear and repairs	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,201 50

CONTRA.

Proceeds of sale of 75 bales 400 lbs. each at 18c	5,400 00
Debit of plantation	<hr/> 5,801 50

EXPENSES FOR SECOND YEAR.

Hire of fifteen hands	\$2,700 00
Blacksmith's bill	75 00
Overseer	1,000 00
Bagging, and rope and freight	225 00
Tax	750 00
Commissions and insurance	216 00
Wear and tear, and repairs	100 00
	<hr/>
Sale of 75 bales of cotton	5,766 00
	<hr/>
Debt of plantation	366 00
Same result for 3d year	366 00
Recapitulation—Debit of 1st year	\$5,801 50
do 2d do	366 00
do 3d do	366 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,533 50

INVENTORY FOR GENERAL BALANCE.

Mules	\$2,400 00
Plows, tools, &c. (less the wear,)	352 00
Wagon and cart	250 00
Stock of cattle, &c.	500 00
Provisions which the plantation is supposed to have made and to have on hand at the be- ginning of the fourth year	2,633 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,135 50
Loss	398 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,533 50

This apparent loss should be more than counterbalanced by improvements, and enhanced value of land.

The amount of crop is rated low, in consideration that accidents may occur, such as bad seasons, or worms. But with a little good luck a somewhat larger crop could be expected, which would depend much upon good management and diligence.

2. Now let us suppose an owner of a small farm, making his own provisions and support, out of a variety of products; and suppose further that he has ready money to make advances for two laborers more, his expenses would be:

For two laborers	\$300 00
Rope and bagging	25 00
Tax on ten bales of cotton	100 00
Freight, commissions, and insurance	38 80
	<hr/>
	\$633 80
Sale of ten bales	\$720 00
Balance in his favor	96 20
	<hr/>
	\$720 00

The chances of profit are so small as not to warrant against accidents and the capital involved, unless indeed the amount of the crop is rated too low, and the chances be not considered upon enhancement of prices, and the probability of the tax being repealed.

It must, however, be borne in mind that in the above estimates it is very liberal to allow that the second and third years the plantation is to make all its provisions for man and beast. It must be remembered also that there is no item to the debit for interest on capital. If this be made an item there would be a loss in the operation.

But if it be supposed that cotton is made on a small farm cultivated by a family, as an extra crop, beyond necessities, it would be a money crop and clear profit.

Now, if it be shown that cotton cannot be cultivated profitably by hired labor, the question very naturally arises, what else can be done? The answer is not as difficult as might be imagined. But on this theme hereafter.

As to the question raised in the November number of the *Review*, of the quantity of cotton required to supply the consumption of the world, it is one of very difficult solution, if not an impossibility. The use of cotton may be replaced to a certain extent by wool and flax. The last can be produced in a greater extent of country than cotton. The production of wool is largely increasing in the United States, and its capacity of production is unlimited. It requires less of man labor. Australia, too, but a few years ago was hardly known to exist, and it is now producing a prodigious quantity, and still promises to increase rapidly. The high price of cotton has had a tendency to foster the production of these two articles. In time the quantities produced of the three articles will be governed by the prices, the most remunerating taking the preference; and the only control in the matter will be the course of trade and commerce, which, as the wind blows whichever way it listeth, no one can predict; each will have its place, as water seeks its level.

I do not entirely agree with the author in his conclusion that the five millions of bales of cotton produced before the war, was a larger quantity than was required for the consumption of the world. The great quantity reduced the price of goods manufactured from it. The reduced price enabled the consumer to buy more, and use them for many purposes for which they cannot be used at a high price. Even among the consumers who used it for clothing only, and then sometimes barely in sufficient quantity, when the price is enhanced they stint themselves and use less. Under these circumstances I do not understand how there can be too much produced, if the quantity used is governed by the price. I have seen cotton cloth, when it was seven cents per yard, used in the place of lumber, for ceiling houses; but it is obvious enough, without going into details, how many uses there may be for it. It can, therefore, be assumed as a fact that the high price of cotton fabrics has the effect of depriving people of many comforts.

The successful production of cotton in other countries than the

United States is a question which is not yet settled. The famine prices which prevailed during the war, and the tax of two and a-half cents, have had the effect of fostering its production much more than the efforts of the British Government. And it appears to me that in this matter the English have been guilty of the same folly as the Yankees, who have been ruining the South: they have killed the hen which laid the golden eggs. If they don't get our cotton, we cannot take their goods. Whether India is going to produce cotton enough remains to be seen. In South America, and elsewhere in the warm climates, where cotton can be produced, the people are indolent, and they have other products more valuable, if cotton still recedes in price from the present rates.

I cannot agree with the author relatively to the too large production of cotton. It is not correct to say that the market can be overstocked. If the large stock reduces the prices of goods manufactured from it, the consumption increases, and so on *ad infinitum*. If there is more cotton manufacturing machinery than can be usefully employed, it is the misfortune of the owners of it; but at the same time it is *ex necessitate rei*, a vice inherent to the thing. Enterprise and ambition generally overdo a good thing. It would be too nice for the first established if others should not wisely, or foolishly, come to compete with them. Opposition must always be looked for in every mercantile or manufacturing enterprise. It results sometimes favorably, but generally ruins one or the other party.

The rise or fall in the price of cotton will be principally governed by the quantity produced, and this will depend upon several causes. Foreign countries which, heretofore, had not produced it, have, in consequence of the famine prices caused by the war, been induced to enter largely upon its production. They have learned how to cultivate and prepare it, and although the price should be reduced, being in the way of it, they will continue to produce to a certain extent. But if prices rule low, they will probably abandon it and return to their previous avocations. The enormous increase in the production of wool will cause the use of cotton to be partially supplanted.

It is asserted by the same authority that cotton is produced, now, more cheaply in India and Egypt than it was six years ago, owing to the improvement in cultivation and irrigation. How much improvement has been made I do not know. In Egypt irrigation would certainly be proper. The lands of Egypt produce wheat very well without rain, because the moisture from the inundations of the Nile evaporates slowly in the spring, and remains long enough for wheat, which matures in early summer; whereas, cotton does not mature until late in autumn; therefore, the want of rain should be supplied by irrigation. Such artificial cultivation is always costly. In India, on the contrary, the season of growth of cotton is the rainy season, and it always rains too much. Those unfavorable circumstances, the natural indolence of those populations, the expense of transportation on a long voyage, constitute the principal drawbacks to the production of cotton in those countries. Brazil and other portions of South

America would be much more favorable, but there the difficulty is the want of labor. In Brazil the emancipation of the slaves may be looked for at an early day, but even now their labor is far from being equal to that of our former slaves. The thing must be looked at in the face, no more cheap cotton without slaves.

The crop here for the next two or three years is estimated at two and a-quarter to two and a-half millions of bales. I have been trying to demonstrate that the culture of cotton in the Southern States as an enterprise *per se* will not pay at the present rates, especially with the tax, and that it could only be attempted on a small farm, as an extra crop, within very restricted limits. If I am right, then not a quarter of that estimate will hold good. Hired negro labor at present will not pay. If the white man cannot make it pay, is it not an illusion to suppose that the negro alone shall do it? He has not the industry and energy of purpose to cultivate a farm by himself. Besides, how is he going to have that small farm? He is not able to buy it and stock it. No man in his senses will sell him one on credit, and make him the advances necessary to work, on the expectancy of a crop to reimburse and pay him. If his hired labor will not pay, and he cannot work by himself, then he must starve, and so he shall. It is indispensable it should be so in order for him to realise to himself his position. He will have to pay dearly for a lesson in economy. When he will consent to it, and so manage and demean himself as to work steadily for low wages, he will find employment for a support. Of course I say this in a general way, for there are some exceptions, but they are not numerous.*

* Since writing the above there has been published in the *Times* of the 24th inst., a memorial to the President, which is a confirmation of some of my views, and which I add, as a note.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following memorial has been prepared by gentlemen who are anxious to save the South from utter misrule. It contains a plain statement of facts which ought to command attention in all portions of the country. The gentlemen who have prepared the memorial hope and expect that the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the State will lend it the weight of their names and influence:

MEMORIAL.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that the political developments of the last few months have demonstrated the fact that the unconstitutional legislation of the body styling itself the Congress of the United States, including what is called the reconstruction act, will, if persisted in, produce a conflict of races, which will result in the desolation of the country, and the serious if not irreparable injury to both races in the Southern States.

That the negroes of this State are organized into secret bands called loyal leagues, sworn and combined against the white race in order to obtain control of the government.

It is idle to speak of a farmer settling on a small farm of twenty to forty acres in the South. The chief profit of a farm in the South is the grazing land for stock. We have grass nearly the year round, which they have not in England or at the North. Pastures must be extensive. A farmer must have a reserve of wood land for timber and fire-wood, which at the same time serves as a range for stock. Small farms are proper where lands are of ten times more value than they are here. For the cultivation of corn alone a large quantity of land is requisite. At the North and West corn can only be planted late in the spring, after the frost is well off of the ground, say after the 1st of May, and in late seasons it often happens that corn is caught by the frost before maturity. Down in the South corn may be planted the 1st of March, and it will mature in July.

Supposing that in the West a single man cultivates twenty acres of corn, besides all small adjuncts, he will do the same in the South; but after the crop of corn planted the 1st of March is cultivated, he can plant another crop in May or June. So that, although the lands in the South do not yield as much to the acre as those of the West, the farmer can really make more because he has a much longer season within which to work. We have plenty of land, it is rich enough without manuring, and cheap enough (at present). If cotton must be abandoned and other crops produced, a farmer will require more land instead of less. For a single man, in place of five acres of cotton, may cultivate ten or fifteen in corn, and as much in small grain, besides the space for a vineyard, orchard, etc.

That this credulous race has been deluded by designing men into the belief that the property of the white citizens of the State will be divided amongst them.

That, under these demoralizing influences, they are contracting habits of idleness and vice, and decline to labor for the support of themselves and their families.

That, in consequence of this demoralization, planting in this State has resulted in the ruinous failure of a large majority of our planters, and, of course, in the necessity of its abandonment.

That, before the close of the present year, the negroes, with but few exceptions, will have consumed or wasted all their wages or share of the crops, and be destitute of the means of subsistence.

That the white race will be compelled to limit their planting to the labor of their own families, while the negroes will not have the means, if they have the capacity, to plant on their own account.

Under these circumstances, famine, with all its attendant horrors, must soon come upon this impoverished race.

In view of these impending calamities, the undersigned would earnestly appeal to the President to give prompt attention to this vitally important matter, and provide immediately such constitutional remedy as in his wisdom can be devised to avert the ruin which, unless arrested, must speedily come upon us.

In conclusion, the undersigned would respectfully represent that they are advised by our wisest statesmen and most learned jurists, that the arrest of these unconstitutional and ruinous acts is clearly within the scope of the constitutional authority of the President of the United States, the prompt exercise of which is absolutely necessary to the preservation of constitutional liberty in the United States, and the protection of the country from general anarchy, strife and desolation.

And now, I will endeavor to answer the question what the South shall do if it must give up cotton and sugar.

In the first place the South may emigrate to a certain extent. What the filibuster Walker could not do with the sword, may be done with the axe and plow—conquer a country.

The early Puritans and Pilgrim Fathers, who shook the dust of England from the soles of their feet, and sailed across the Atlantic to enjoy liberty of conscience, came to colonize a wild country. It is true the savages were exterminated, but they conquered the country and the forests. They did not always permit to others the toleration for the want of which they fled their country. They persecuted those who did not worship as they did, and burned witches. Among other staunch men from among them Roger Williams proclaimed that conscience was free. He emigrated on his own hook to Narragansett Bay. On landing he was hailed with "what cheer?" He was welcomed, his friends followed, the country was colonized and conquered without bloodshed. We are not prompted by the same motives, nor swayed by the same passions as the Puritans, and will not commit the same sins. We will go where we are invited, and will be received as friends. Brazil will receive us with open arms, and such emigrants as the South will furnish will be acceptable everywhere. British Honduras invites us; and there is Spanish Honduras within three days travel of us, and one of the finest countries in the world; as rich in gold and other minerals as California and Pennsylvania; inhabited by half civilized savages, without any government worthy the name; a delightful climate; a soil susceptible of producing all the fruits and grains of temperate climates, besides those that are peculiar to the tropics.

We have lost our slaves; that was half of our property. We could have reconciled ourselves to the loss and the deterioration of the other half, and paid the national debt and our own, too, if let alone. But here we are cursed with the intolerable negro, taxed, vexed, and humiliated, and legislated until our property has become almost worthless. They have taken the head, the tail, and the body; and what is left? What is the difference in going to a country where there is no government at all, or in remaining under one that is worse than none? If in emigrating I left nothing behind but the hills, and valleys, and rivers, I could shake the dust from my feet for a parting. But I cannot take along my kinfolks and friends, therefore, I cannot go. I have not the means to buy land and settle in a new country, therefore I cannot go. Well, I must then stay to conform myself to my new situation.

In the second place, if we must stay, and cannot make cotton and sugar, *we must be rid of the negro.* He is a pest to the country. When we had him we had to keep him. Let not emancipationists tell us that we might set him free. Many would have done it willingly, and said to Sambo and Dinah, you may go. But there was no place for Sambo and Dinah to go to. The difficulty was not to set him free, but to get rid of him. It was said before the emanci-

pation that the presence of the slaves prevented immigration to the country. How is it now? The immigrant will not consent to compete with the negro after he has been freed. The reason why the immigrants gave the go-by to the South and went to settle the Western wilds, is obvious enough. If we now desire immigration it is not for love of the stranger. It would make him stare at us to tell him so. No. We want immigration to give value to our lands; and may be we have some ambition to become populous, rich and strong. It is necessary now-a-days to be respected. The negro is an *impediment*, which must be removed. The onus is upon those who emancipated him to take care of him and put him on a soil and climate congenial to his apathy and indolence, and let him return to the savage state. Buy Venezuela or Guyana, and send him there. Here, he will certainly starve and perish. And this is no idle assertion, the beginning is already.

In the third place, we must change our system of agriculture. We must produce everything we want, and we can do it; we can manufacture everything we have always been buying; we must make provisions first, and live less expensively. The greater part of the once slave States is capable of producing all sorts of small grain. The whole of them is better suited to raising stock than the North or West; we can make wine, and raise all sorts of fruit. But here is the rub: formerly, if we planted a crop of cotton we realized the proceeds within the year for present enjoyment. Now, if we plant a vineyard or an orchard, and raise stock, they will not yield anything for several years. We shall have to wait. Well, there is no help for it; we must take patience and do it. And when the time does come to enjoy we shall be amply repaid for our trials and probations. The sort of labor in these, to us new branches, is one which requires intelligence, dexterity and industry, and consequently, much more suited to the white man and the white woman. And I am afraid the last phrase may shock some nice sensibilities. But I have said it; I think I am right, and maintain it. There are no servants among the Americans, not one. The negroes at present, as servants, are worse than none. Shall we go and live in hotels, and have no domestic circle, no domestic happiness and fire-side; eat, drink, and dress, and sleep in public? I prefer to be my own servant. There is plenty of room for improvement in some of our habits. There is such a thing as economy of service. We live in an age of improvement and discoveries, and patents, and labor saving machines. Let us try a change, inasmuch as change we must. It is not alone in the States that a change has taken place in domesticity. It has taken place in the old world as well. What with the trades unions of England, the liberty and fraternity of the French, and other new notions, every body is an aristocrat or free. It is said to be proven by history that there is an aristocracy in every democracy. No doubt the axiom is very true in politics. The aristocracy in a political community is a superior class that more or less exploits the inferior, but it appears that in sociology we are about to prove that the aristocracy will have to wait upon itself.

Mr. Editor, I set out in this article to speak of cotton. I did not intend to speak of anything else; but I could not help entrenching a little upon other subjects that have a close relation to it. Cotton was king, or was thought to be so; it was the chief production of a population of eight millions of people; it has been suddenly cut off, probably forever; the population has been ruined; that is a revolution of great magnitude. It is not alone a question of dollars and cents; it must cause a great change in our political and social status. We are in the hands of Providence; we cannot do more than conjecture what the future has in reserve for us; we may lose all, but hope remains. Let us go to work, and neve. say die.

ART. IX.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

I.—COTTON AND THE COTTON TRADE.

THE downward tendency in prices noted in our last number, was accelerated by a general belief that a bill for the repeal of the tax would be, under the pressure of public opinion from all parts of the country, one of the first measures passed by Congress, and that it would apply to the present crop. The Committee of Ways and Means have, however, reported adversely to the removal of the tax on the crop of 1867, and an act repealing the tax, commencing with the crop of 1868, has already passed the House and will doubtless soon become a law. Following this action of Congress a sharp rally ensued, and prices which had reached their lowest point on the 2nd of December advanced from one and a-half to two cents during the week, and the *Financial Chronicle* gives the closing quotations on the evening of Friday the 6th inst., as follows:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile,	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb	14	14	15	15
Good Ordinary.....	15	15	16	16
Low Middling.....	16	16	17	17
Middling.....	17	17½	18	18½
Good Middling.....	18	18	19	20

The improvement, we fear, is purely speculative, and cannot in the present depressed condition of trade be long sustained. The *Providence Journal* says the wages of the operatives have been reduced since the first of December in several of the largest cotton factories in Rhode Island, and that if the times do not improve an entire or partial suspension of work must soon occur by the concerted action of the manufacturers; and we learn from other of our exchanges, that time has been already shortened in several factories. The receipts are likewise rapidly augmenting; and now that the matter of the tax may be considered settled, large quantities which have been held back—much to the embarrassment of factors and commission merchants—will be hurried forwarded and the market will be overstocked,

unless the demand for cotton fabrics should show a marked improvement, which is not probable.

The New Orleans *Price Current*, of a late date, has an editorial under the heading, "The Cotton Tax and the West," which we give below, and which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers North and West.

We are glad to see indications of a more healthful tone of public opinion in the Western States with regard to the excise on Cotton and Sugar. We have always maintained that there was a community of interest between the West and the Delta States. We received its corn, flour and provisions, to say nothing of its various manufactures of iron, agricultural implements, etc.; and it took in exchange our sugar, molasses, and imported groceries. We found it more profitable to devote our entire labor force to the culture of our principal staples, and buy our cereals and provisions from the West, than to raise mixed crops. The actual operation of this course of production benefited both parties. It was carrying out within its limits, the theory of free trade,—buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell for the best prices. Had there been no emancipation, had the war closed with a re-establishment of the Union under its former conditions, there would have been no change, and the South—the planting interest—would still have been the best customer of the West for its various products.

The opposite is now an established fact, and is accepted as such throughout the South as completely as at the North or the West. But the predictions of those opposed to any immediate change in our labor system have been fulfilled. The negro race have been demoralised. They no longer labor as the white men of the North and West labor. They take their own time, and indulge their constitutional love of indolence at the sacrifice of production. Talk of the *dolce far niente* of the Italians! It is nothing to that of the negro. The latter has little thought of the future. He can hardly understand the motives which prompt the frugal habits of the German, who persists in saving, year after year, until he has acquired a competence for his old age. He has muscle, and he thinks that it will always command wages enough to supply his wants for food and clothing, even though he idles away one day out of every six working days, in enjoying the delicious languor of basking in the sun. Nor can he be aroused to the inevitable loss of that muscle as age creeps upon him, and he becomes physically unable to do a field-hand's work. These matters are patent to the Southern people, who see moreover, that it is owing to this deficiency of labor that the cost of planting cotton has been increased, and that successful competitors have been raised up in the East by the high prices in the cotton market. Under such circumstances, even without an excise, it would have been difficult for the planter to pay his hands the current rates for wages, and not lose money on his crop. But, to add to the obstacles of production, an onerous excise tax has been imposed upon the staple, and its culture has become well nigh ruinous to all engaged in it.

The West is to a great extent responsible for this result. There has been no time when its votes in Congress could not have prevented it. And what are now the consequences? Finding the culture of cotton no longer profitable, the planters of the South have turned their attention to raising corn, wheat and stock. Their capacity for producing crops of corn largely in excess of their own wants, cannot be questioned. If driven to it they can out-bid even the West for the supply of foreign markets. With regard to wheat, the districts suitable for its culture are limited in extent, but still they can make sufficient at least for Southern wants. Nor is there any insurmountable obstacle to the cotton States raising and packing hogs, and supplying all their own requirements for pork and bacon. The chief difficulty in the way of the hog crop is the danger of the shoats, and hogs as well, being picked up by the licensed plunderers who live on such spoils. With an efficient police to protect stock—the stock of the industrious freed-

man, as well as of his former master—the South could startle the country by the amount of its hog crop.

The extent to which the cereals are raised in the ten Cotton States is not generally appreciated. The following gives the product for 1866.

Here follow a series of tables showing the production in corn and wheat in each of the New England, Middle and ten Southern States. We give the aggregates only as sufficiently illustrating the text.

Now let us take the aggregate product of all the New England States and the three Middle States. Here it is:

	Corn.	Wheat.
New England.....	9,428,535	1,346,912
Middle States.....	68,180,993	24,354,413
		<hr/>
Ten Cotton States.....	77,609,528	25,701,325
	164,045,686	12,095,414
		<hr/>
Excess in Southern Corn.....	86,436,158	
Deficiency in Southern wheat.....		13,605,901
		<hr/>
Total aggregate New England and Middle States.....		103,310,853
Total aggregate ten Cotton States.....		176,141,100
		<hr/>
Excess in Southern product.....bush.		72,830,247

These figures are from official sources. They show conclusively the capacity of the cotton states for the production of the cereals, but not all their capacity. In 1866 planters exhausted their means and labor on the culture of cotton. In the current year on the contrary, they have greatly diversified their industry, and there must be a very large increase in their yield of the cereals. This would seem, moreover, to be only the beginning of the end. A Memphis paper hopes that Congress instead of taking off the excise on cotton will increase it to ten cents per pound. And why? Because it is convinced that the true interest of the South lies in abandoning the staple, and devoting its limited labor force to the production of the cereals. We do not agree with our Memphis contemporary. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this is the drift of Southern industry, and that the time may not be far distant when the West, instead of finding a market at the South, will have to meet it as a successful competitor for the supply of the Northern and European demand.

The following from a Memorial to Congress of certain prominent citizens of St. Louis county, Missouri, succinctly states some of the facts with regard to this cotton excise:

"The cotton interest of our Southern States has been for two years past struggling against many adverse circumstances. So great have been the obstacles in the way of success, in the disorganized condition of the labor system, etc., that Northern capital and energy, combined with Southern skill and experience, have failed to overcome them. The enhanced cost of every article which enters into the production of cotton; the irregularity of labor; the hazards of weather and worm, are such that it cannot now be profitably raised at the price which increased competition from all other countries now compels our planters to accept. Unlike the other great staples of our country, cotton must find its chief market abroad, where, of necessity, it is brought into competition with the product of other countries. If this competition shall become too great, and prices be reduced below the level of its profitable production, the trade will languish and permanently decline. The indications are that we are approaching this state of things.

"A wise national policy bids us foster and encourage the natural resources of every portion of our country. Whatever cripples or retards the growth

of the natural products of our soil, to that extent tends to our impoverishment as a nation, and reduces our ability to sustain taxation. What is true of the whole country applies equally to any part, and so closely are the interests of all parts conjoined that it is impossible to lay too great a burden upon one without affecting all unfavorably. It is doubtful whether the cotton interest could have borne any considerable tax, even in its palmiest days of power, without building up a competition greatly to our detriment. India, with her vast territory and nearly two hundred millions of people, has become a formidable rival in the cotton markets of the world, and it will require all our resources to successively compete with her. Under all the circumstances we conceive that any tax whatever upon cotton at the present time would be unwise; and that so great a tax as two and a-half cents per pound will be disastrous. If justified when cotton yielded to the producer fifty to sixty cents per pound, it cannot be now that the price has declined to sixteen to twenty cents in the leading markets, and in the interior to ten to fourteen cents. The average quality of cotton will not give the producer over twelve and a-half cents per pound at current prices. The tax is therefore twenty per cent. of the gross proceeds, or if applied to wheat would be equivalent to a tax of fifty cents per bushel. It must be evident that such a tax cannot be sustained.

The following table from the *Financial Chronicle* shows the movement at all the ports since September 1st, to latest dates:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) SINCE SEPT. 1, AND STOCKS AT DATES MENTIONED.

PORTS.	Received since Sept. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Ship-ments to North'n Ports.	Stock.
		Great Britain.	France.	Other For'gn.	Total.		
New Orleans, Nov. 29	706,427	10,440	7,388	15,000	38,797	28,137	83,012
Mobile, Nov. 29	92,206	21,112	2,153	1,469	24,734	11,540	36,100
Charleston, Nov. 29	71,369	12,393	.....	2,974	15,367	43,164	14,986
Savannah, Nov. 29	138,288	25,054	.....	.....	28,054	77,758	39,395
Texas, Nov. 29	7,355	472	.....	.....	472	1,575	7,549
New York, Dec. 6*	22,756	62,596	2,659	16,586	81,771	.....	43,214
Florida, Nov. 29	4,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733	357
North Carolina, Dec. 6	9,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,092	.....
Virginia, Dec. 6	21,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,397	.....
Other ports, Dec. 6*	8,427	643	.....	113	756	.....	20,000
Total this year	477,635	136,649	12,100	36,302	184,951	189,466	344,613
Same time last year	459,763	130,836	19,767	9,250	159,853	226,063	454,870

* In this table, as well as in our general table of receipts, etc., we deduct from the receipts at each port for the week all received at such ports from other Southern ports. For instance, each week there is a certain amount shipped from Florida to Savannah, which in estimating the total receipts must be deducted, as the same shipment appears in the Florida return. We are thus particular in the statement of this fact as some of our readers fail to understand it.

2.—THE COMMERCE OF BRAZIL.

There have been some remarkable changes in the products of Brazil during the last twenty years. In that time the quantity of coffee produced has been trebled, and in 1866 the crop was valued at nearly thirty one millions of dollars, while cotton shows a still more marked increase, having from one and a-half millions of dollars in 1846 grown to twenty-three millions in 1866. Of course the production of the last mentioned staple was greatly stimulated by the high prices during our late struggle, and it remains to be seen whether, if cotton continues to decline to ten or twelve

cents, gold, as many predict, its culture can be continued profitably in Brazil. The New York *Shipping List* is of opinion that even at present figures, say fifteen cents, gold, in Liverpool, India and Egypt are unable to grow the staple profitably.

ART. X.—DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

1.—THE LOUISIANA BUREAU.

WE are indebted to J. C. Kathman, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Immigration for Louisiana, for a number of extracts from his official registry, showing the wants of the people and the sacrifices they are willing and eager to make to induce labor to come among them. We have space for only two letters in this issue, but will recur to these papers at some future time. It will be hard if such offers as the following should fail to attract attention.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25th, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

SIR,—I have twenty acres of land six miles from this city, on the Gentilly Road, on which I want to get a man and family to cultivate the same. It has four hundred plum trees and nine pecan trees, is rich land and also a good market garden. The person will have to supply himself with a horse and cart, as well as with his own rations, and I will expect in payment for rent, half of the crop. The man can get possession of the land on the first of December.

Yours respectfully,

G. DAVISCOURT.

AMITE CITY, LA., Oct., 28th, 1867.

To the Chief of the Bureau :

SIR,—I have one thousand acres of land free from overflow, within twenty miles of Jackson Railroad, and seventy miles from New Orleans. I propose to divide said track in forty acre lots, and give to a company of immigrants every alternate block, on condition that each settler clear and put in cultivation twenty acres, and build a cabin within two years; or I will sell said track for \$2,500 cash, or if they want time, ten per cent. interest for one to three years. There are others adjoining my land who would divide, and give half to actual settlers. No portion of the country can boast of as good health and water; it is situated in the parish of St. Helena.

Very respectfully,

B. MOORE.

The European agents of the Bureau encounter the same opposition and misrepresentation of which Gen. Wagner complains. Mr. Kathman has furnished us with reports from his representatives in Stockholm and Zurich, in which some of the influences brought to bear upon the emigrant to divert him from the South are recounted. Despite these influences, however, the agent in Stockholm promises a large supply of hardy Swedes and Norwegians in the spring. The Rev. B. F. White, agent at Zurich, writes as follows:

J. C. KATHMAN, Esq.

Chief of the Bureau of Immigration for State of Louisiana.

HON. SIR,—Your communication of May 21st, was received yesterday.

In reply, I herewith make my report, as a sub-agent of your Bureau. I arrived in Europe, (Havre,) July 3d, 1866, and proceeded immediately to this place, where I have remained during the whole year. I found that many influences had been brought to bear upon the minds of the Swiss, prejudicing them against the South.

They were told that the heat was so severe that laborers could not live; that diseases of all kinds and of the severest types reigned there without any control, and carried off to the grave all new comers; that the Southern citizens would and could enslave them and their children, together with many other things quite as false. I set myself immediately to work to counteract these influences, by publishing cards, hand-bills, and by communicating personally with the people. I am happy to inform you that now there are thousands ready to emigrate to the State of Louisiana, as soon as they have means to enable them to go. I would have sent last fall quite a number if there had been any regular line of steamers from the continent to New Orleans. Many prepared themselves to go, and became tired of waiting for vessels, and went to New York. It is true they could have gone via New York, but the cost is much more, and then there are agents interested in getting emigration for the West, that but few if any, can be expected to ever get far South by way of New York.

The route via Liverpool to New Orleans is so very expensive, and requires so many changes, that none are willing to take it. I have published and distributed several hundred tracts descriptive of Louisiana. Those sent to me by the Bureau never came to hand. I still have a number on hand which I will distribute. I have sent to Louisiana only twenty-five immigrants in all, whereas, with direct communication I could have sent thousands of the upper best class of the laboring population.

I will remain here until September, anything that I can do for the enterprise will be cheerfully done. I remain, with esteem, Yours truly,

B. F. WHITE.

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, June 11th, 1867.

The Secretary of the Bureau says:

* * * * Since the first of January, 1866, there have arrived in the port of New Orleans from all foreign ports to this date, 9,110 immigrants, men, women and children, and I can readily state that, at least one-third if not a half have remained in this State, and found homes and employment.

* * * * Besides letters I have received from persons in our State, I have also a great many from other States, offering lands and wishing labor, say Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and even from lower parts of Missouri and Kentucky; and have received many letters from parties in the North, requesting information in regard to lands we have for sale, etc., which I always cheerfully answer, hoping they will emigrate to our soil.

Very respectfully,

H. STUART COTTMAN,
Secretary of the Bureau.

2.—THE BUREAU IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The arrival of 150 German immigrants at the port of Charleston, on the 28th of November, was made the occasion of quite a jubilee in that city. Commenting upon the welcome given to the newly arrived by their relatives, and by the citizens generally, the *New York Herald* says:

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The welcome extended by the citizens of Charleston to the hundred and fifty German immigrants who arrived at that port on Wednesday, by the Bremen bark *Gauss*, under the auspices of the State Immigration Board, is

a happy omen. It is probable that not a few of the five hundred and thirteen German passengers who arrived at New York on Thursday, by the Bremen steamship *Weiser*, which, by the by, has made the fastest passage ever made by a screw steamer from Southampton to this port—nine days and three hours—may find their way to the South. German immigration to the South will unquestionably prove as invaluable a source of advantage to that section, as it has hitherto proved to the great Northwest. The German immigrants bring over with them, not only the wealth of muscle and intelligence, with frugal and industrious habits, but also no small stock of hard silver dollars. Their ideas are sometimes prone to be radical under the influence of revolutionary republicans of the European type, but their radical proclivities here rarely travel any farther than such unwarrantable interference with their social habits as our black republicans have ventured upon, by oppressive Sunday and Excise laws, will permit. Those who have been red republicans in Germany are black republicans here, only so long as their lager beer is not rashly meddled with. This is one lesson taught by the late elections. Wherever the German immigrants may go, they constitute a useful and important element in our population; and especially in the South, in its present condition, they should be heartily welcomed.

3.—MOVEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

We alluded briefly in our last issue to the formation of a German immigration association in the city of Nashville, and promised further particulars. We have since received the following circular from Mr. John Rhum, Secretary, which we publish for the benefit of our subscribers in Tennessee, who, we feel assured, will take a lively interest in a matter of so great importance to themselves and to their State:

OFFICE GERMAN IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,
Nashville, Tenn., October, 1867.

SIR:—Your special attention is called to the following Prospectus of the "German Immigration Association," of Nashville.

Any aid, encouragement, or co-operation from you will be thankfully received.

It is thought desirable that meetings be held in all the counties of the State, and if sufficient participation can be obtained, county organizations for the purpose of co-operating with us should be established at once.

We are also desirous of appointing agencies in the different counties. Reliable and well recommended parties wishing to act as agents, will please apply to us.

Respectfully,

JOHN RHUM, *Secretary.*

PROSPECTUS.

From motives purely patriotic, and dictated by love and devotion to their adopted State, an association of German citizens has been organized under the name and style of "German Association of the City of Nashville for the purpose of encouraging and protecting immigration to Tennessee."

The Association has the following objects:

"To make useful to the world in general and to the State especially, the rich resources of Tennessee by encouraging immigration of industrious and honest mechanics, laborers, farmers, gardeners, merchants, miners and so forth.

"To fill the empty fields and places of our State with colonies and factories.

"To aid those of our countrymen desirous of immigrating to this country in finding a new home, where they can enjoy an independent and free existence

on a field of labor yielding abundantly for themselves, and proving useful to the world.

"To publish by authority and under the auspices of the Association, statistics in pamphlets and books, giving all information about climate, mineral and agricultural resources, lands for sale, labor required and so on.

"The Association, while proposing to act as agents for those who offer land for sale, and those who propose to buy, and as medium between employers of labor and those who seek employment, does not intend to consider its work a speculation. Its members lend cheerfully their time, their money, and their experience to the great purpose of developing the great natural resources of our State, so that she may prosper and enter the ring with her sister States, and there take that place in the front rank to which she is justly entitled by virtue of her fine advantages."

A comprehensive view of the way in which the Association intends to carry on its operation, may be obtained by the following extract from the Constitution:

[EXTRACT.]

* * * * *

Sec. 18. The Secretary shall open books for the registration of men, seeking employment and employers seeking labor. He shall further induce land owners to report such lands as they may be willing to sell through the agency of the Association. Such reports shall give the size of tracts of land, the condition of the soil, the exact description of the situation, the neighborhood, the facilities for travel, the water facilities, the price and condition of sale, etc. In short, they shall contain such information as is thought necessary to simplify the business of the Association. For this purpose the Secretary shall furnish printed blanks, containing blank columns for all necessary information and desired explanations. These blanks shall be distributed to parties applying for them, and be returned to the Secretary properly filled.

* * * * *

The Association further proposes to establish, in due time, agencies in such places abroad as may be deemed suitable and advantageous for our objects. Agents shall be under strict control of the Association, and shall be furnished by the Secretary, with correct copies of applications for labor and offers of lands for sale. Local agencies will also be established for the purpose of gathering all statistical information required, for inducing land owners to offer their lands for sale in parcels, and finally for the purpose of seeing that sales and purchases, and contracts between employers and employees, made under the auspices of the Association, are faithfully carried out. A branch of the local agency will also procure cheap and good transfer quarters, and boarding for immigrants, and protect them against impositions of all kinds.

No officer or agent of the Association will have the right to receive any fees for services rendered, from either buyer or seller, employer or employee. If salaries or fees are to be paid, it will be done by the Association.

The people of this great State are identifying themselves, more and more, with the idea that immigration of thousands of industrious and thrifty men is absolutely required. By aiding and assisting the plans of this Association, that most desirable object can be obtained. If land-owners, having large tracts of land lying idle for which they must pay heavy taxes without yielding any profits, wish to dispose of a part of their surplus, let them make liberal offers to this Association, and an opportunity will come to sell.

In order to enable the Association to carry on its business, FUNDS ARE REQUIRED, and thus we call on all those interested in having the tide of immigration direct its course to Tennessee, to lend us their helping hand. Merchants, real estate, owners, manufacturers, capitalists—in short, every one is more or less directly or indirectly interested in seeing our aims and plans crowned with success. Then, we call on all who think as we do, who feel liberally disposed towards our work, TO CONTRIBUTE EACH IN HIS WAY, EACH ACCORDING TO HIS CAPACITY, FUNDS TO HELP OUR OPERATIONS ALONG.

Death of J. D. B. De Bow.

The sudden death of the Editor and Proprietor of this Journal, and the continued ill-health of its business manager, Mr. J. F. De Bow, compels a temporary suspension of its issue. It is hoped that arrangements may be perfected, which will, at an early day, warrant a resumption of its publication, but circumstances may combine to make this suspension permanent. In either event due notice will be given to all interested, through the public press, or otherwise.

To friends at the South, a brief statement of the circumstances attending the death of the Editor, will possess a melancholy interest. Mr. De Bow had arrived at Elizabeth, N. J., but a short week prior to his decease, on a mission of love to attend at the bedside of his brother. On the 22d of February he complained of what seemed to be merely a cold; and not until the 26th were there any indications of serious illness. On that day symptoms of an alarming character were manifested, and his attending physician called a consultation. A careful diagnosis revealed an aggravated case of peritonitis, and the relatives and friends of the patient were at once advised of his condition and danger. Every resource of science, and every care and attention from willing hands and loving hearts, were at once employed, but fruitlessly; and at noon of the 27th—within twenty hours of

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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the development of his disease, his spirit passed from time into eternity.

It was the sad privilege of the writer to close an affectionate intimacy of over twenty years' duration, by watching at the bedside of his friend on the last night of his existence. The memories of that vigil are enduring. Under the effects of a powerful opiate, the expanded intellect of the sufferer, freed from its bondage to facts and figures, roamed in

———"Mystic realms,
Where restless beauty sports in myriad shapes
Fantastic;"

and, from theme to theme in art and song his excited fancy passed with facile power, and wondrous eloquence.

The metropolitan press has, without exception, spoken in free acknowledgment of the talent and public services of the deceased; but, of the inner life of Mr. De Bow—of his warm devotion as husband, father and friend—of his genial disposition and of his high social qualifications, no one can speak so well as that cherished friend whose gifted pen has recently enriched the literature of the country with a noble offering to the historic muse, and to him, in fullest confidence, I commit the sad yet pleasing duty of honoring the memory of our departed friend.

E. Q. B.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1867.

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The metropolitan press has, without exception, spoken in terms of acknowledgment of the talent and public services of the deceased; but of the inner life of Mr. De Bow—of his warm domesticity, his husband, father and friend—of his genial disposition and of his high and varied qualifications, no one can speak so well as that cherished friend whose quick pen has recently enriched the literature of the country with a noble offering to the historic muse, and to him, in fullest concurrence, I commit the sad yet pleasing duty of honoring the memory of our departed friend.

R. O. B.

New York, May 1, 1867.

Above all, it is the land owner who must feel anxious to dispose of his surplus lands. Let those who have large possessions deed to the Association small tracts, under the promise that they be settled and under cultivation in a given time. The Association will then send good men to those deeded places, and so an inducement will be offered to others of their acquaintance to come and settle around them.

Fellow Citizens of Tennessee! We call on you in a good cause; we ask nothing for ourselves nor for our friends. But we call on you to contribute your share and lend us your influence and co-operation; we ask you to pay your apportionment for the great object for which we promise and pledge ourselves to work faithfully and disinterestedly; for the great object of making Tennessee what she is entitled and capable to become—one of the richest, one of the most prosperous States of our glorious Union.

CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY ANY OF THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

It is proposed to submit to the Legislature at an early time, a petition to charter and incorporate this Association. But we intend to commence preparatory operations before the charter can be obtained, which will take some time. We are, therefore, prepared to receive at once offers of lands for sale, reports of labor required, in short all communications and inquiries relating to our plans.

The undersigned Secretary will give any offers and proposals prompt attention, in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution.

The Board of Directors of the "German Association for the purpose of encouraging and protecting Immigration to Tennessee."

ADOLPH NELSON, President.	
C. C. GIER, Vice-President.	
HENRY METZ, Treasurer,	
JOHN RUHM, Secretary.	
CHRISTIAN KRIEG,	} Trustees.
CHARLES NELSON,	
R. WEITZ,	

P. O. Address—Lock box, 83, Nashville, Tennessee.

4.—AGENCY FOR IMMIGRANTS IN NEW YORK.

In our advertising pages will be found the card of Mr. P. Bonfort, who has established an office in New York for the purpose of supplying selected laborers to planters and others in the South. The circular which we append was prepared for distribution in North Carolina, but we presume Mr. Bonfort will be pleased to correspond with those desiring labor in any portion of the South. We trust that a liberal patronage will be extended to this agency, and that a large proportion of the arrivals at New York may be diverted southward. In the absence of direct trans-Atlantic steam communication we must avail ourselves of any opportunity to treat with the immigrant immediately upon his arrival in New York, and a reliable agency offers the most economical plan for this object. It will be seen from the circular that the charge for commission is quite reasonable.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to inform you that I have made arrangements for procuring the services of German or Irish laborers for planters or others, whose residences are situated in healthy localities.

Being a native of Germany, and having resided for several years in the South, I am well qualified to act as agent in this business, knowing as I do the wants of both employers and laborers, and having their respective interests at heart.

I will select the laborers from among the newly-arrived immigrants in this port, being very particular in filling orders only when I am able to obtain such hands as have been raised to the particular employment for which they may be required. I have moreover made arrangements to order immigrants specially out from Europe for any particular trade, if the necessary time is allowed.

The terms upon which I undertake to furnish the hands are as follows :

Commission, per hand.....	\$5 00
Do half hands.....	3 00
Wages for men, per month.....	15 00
Do women, per month.....	\$8 00 to \$10 00
Do half hands.....	5 00 to 6 00

The wages payable part monthly and the balance at the expiration of the contract, according to agreement ; the laborers to receive good rations, clean and sufficient house-room, firewood, and an acre of land for a garden lot. The employer has, furthermore, to advance the amount of passage-money from this port to Wilmington, which will be about \$10, including rations during the voyage ; this amount to be deducted out of the wages.

These amounts, viz. : the passage-money and my commission (in all about \$15), will have to be deposited on transmission of the order, with Messrs. WORTH & DANIEL, KIDDER & MARTIN, or H B. EILERS, Esq., who have consented to receive them, and will pay them over to me through their New York friends on my presenting to the latter documentary proof of the laborers having been shipped.

I undertake to make all hands sign binding contracts with the employers before their embarkation from this port, and in cases where I could forward squads of about fifty at a time, I would employ a special traveling guide to accompany them safely to Wilmington, where the employers would have to meet and convey them to their homes.

Complaints having reached Europe as to the nature of the food which it is customary to supply to laborers in your section of the country, the immigrants as a rule refuse to go out in that direction. Employers who recognize the necessity of employing remunerative labor, will therefore understand that it will be to their interest to make these laborers contented and comfortable by giving them a description of food which will be as near as possible in accordance with their former habits. In Florida, where white labor has been worked with extraordinary results, planters now offer to give the hands fresh and salt meat, or fish, alternately ; rye or wheat, and vegetables, until they can raise them off their own lots ; they furthermore propose to give them groceries, such as coffee and sugar, and furnish them with a milch cow. If you are able to approach these arrangements in any way, you will be certain of great benefit in the results. The Germans, in particular, are faithful and indefatigable laborers, if they feel contented, and would surely become permanent settlers under such circumstances.

I would advise to employ, if possible, some families, who will prove more stable settlers than single men.

The arrivals during this season being limited, you will do well to send your orders early, as I can only fill them in rotation.

It is useless to attempt getting immigrants to work on shares with employers ; they will not work for the first year on any other conditions than the above.

Please to address me on any further information which you may wish. You may positively rely on my sending you suitable hands, as I intend to establish a reputation for reliability—the business offering the prospect of a considerable development in the future.

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,

P. O. box 1708

P. BONFORT.

ART. XI.—DEPARTMENT OF MISCELLANY.

1.—GROWTH AND PROSPECTS OF ST. LOUIS.

THE Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, in closing his annual message to the city council, thus eloquently alludes to the progress in wealth and prosperity, which has marked the history of that comparatively young community. No city in the Union has made such rapid strides in population and business, except, perhaps, Chicago, with which St. Louis maintains a generous rivalry:

During the past year there has been a very general depression in the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country at large, and St. Louis has had to take its share of the consequences; but so far as the progress of the city has been dependent upon the city authorities, it has been quite satisfactory, and indicates a prosperous future. When we compare the St. Louis of to-day, with its 290,000 inhabitants, with the St. Louis of a quarter of a century ago, who will assign limits to our growth, or compute the timetable of our railway progress, or even dare to lift so much as a corner of the curtain that hides the crowded events of the coming century? A tide of immigration, which has no parallel in history, is pouring westward across the Atlantic and eastward across the Pacific to our shores and towards the Mississippi Valley, where the country, which but a few years ago was a dense wilderness, is now blossoming into towns. This once single city of St. Louis, which but a few years ago, in the historian's measurement, was but a green silence, reposing upon the west bank of the Father of Waters, is to-day a scene of cosmopolitan life, rushing through its streets, and where the nations of the earth make it a theatre for the splendid rivalry of industry, agriculture, commerce, arts, mechanics, science and all the thousand graces of highest culture.

St. Louis, a few years ago, was called the "Far West." It is now only the starting place for the West. It is mistress of more than sixteen thousand five hundred miles of river navigation, and also of great and important railroad connections. Its steamboats go up the Missouri river to fort Benton, a distance of 3,100 miles, and down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, a distance of 1,240 miles. As a city, it is the geographical centre of a valley which embraces one million two hundred thousand square miles, and is the gate-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At no distant day the iron horse, with its precious load of human freight, will start out from the Atlantic shore, whirling across the continent for three thousand miles, and across the bridge which is soon to span our mighty river at this point, stopping at St. Louis for wood and water, and then rapidly glide on until the receding shriek of the locomotive will be heard amid the snowy recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and in the slopes that overlook the city of San Francisco, and the golden shores of the Pacific. Then will St. Louis be the centre of the American, and although New York may be the head, St. Louis will be the heart of the American nation. Strong with the energies of youthful freedom, and active in the larger and more genial labors of peace, St. Louis will greet the merchants and mechanics of other States and lands with a friendly welcome, and afford them the opportunities of fortune, and honor their service in the achievement of its greatness. Then will our largest street of seven and a half miles be increased to twice its present length, and Grand avenue will only be a pleasure drive in the centre of the city for our Eastern and Western visitors.

2.—MANHOOD SUFFRAGE A CURSE TO THE NEGRO.

The argument which follows, we find extensively copied in our Northern exchanges, and favorably commented upon. It is from the columns of the

Charleston *Daily News*, is clear, concise and convincing, and its dissemination by the conservative press in the North has doubtless had its influence in the great work now in progress, of remodeling public sentiment. With a change of proprietors we are gratified to note a marked improvement in the tone and sentiment of our contemporary :

The world moves by fixed laws. It is impossible that these should be changed. They are immutable and have been ordained for a wise purpose. He who would resist these laws, opposes himself, to nature, and merits the reward of his folly—a perfect failure.

One of the laws governing the world, one of the necessary elements of our nature, is, that man should in the first place cling to his family. Without this law, society never could be organized, and man, like the brute, would be unable to rise above the condition in which he was originally placed. This would be the case even if parental affection should exist, as it does with beasts, long enough to enable the child to provide for himself.

The next of the social laws is, that man must cling to his home. This is the necessary consequence of the love of family. A man's home is the centre of all his associations. There is to be found his family ; there are his friends ; there are his interests. Whatever may be his lot in life, wherever his destiny may be cast, his thoughts, his sentiments, his affections will always turn toward that spot of earth, however humble it may be ; however sterile its soil ; however inhospitable its climate.

The third law is, that man will cling to his race wherever that race may be found. This has been true since the beginning, this must be true until the end of time.

Family, home, race, these are the three first sympathies of man, and whilst the first two are the bonds that unite man with society, the last is the great moving cause of every different civilization which has impressed itself upon the world.

When two civilizations meet, they will either clash as did the Mahomedan and Christian in Europe, or they must amalgamate as did the Greek, Roman and German. Where two races meet on equal ground, there will be equal ambition, equal desire for advancement, and equal efforts to obtain the ascendancy. From these causes there must arise a constant struggle for supremacy. Both cannot and will not exist together. One or the other must be destroyed or the two must amalgamate.

The radical leaders in the United States know that this is true, but what do they care for truth if they can retain power. Those who mould the opinion of that party, in spite of all their high sounding phrases and hollow philanthropy, know, that with equal suffrage, one or the other race must be destroyed. They also know that there are thirty-two millions of white men in this country, and that there are about four millions of negroes. They also know that there can be no amalgamation of races, and that the hand of God has placed upon the face of each a widely separating and distinctive mark. They know too, that if ever a contest come, there will be eight white men on the side opposed to one negro on the other, and that in such a contest the negro would necessarily perish. What care they, however, for this ? The destruction of a race can not take place in a generation, and they are living in the present and mean to retain power during their lives. Their motto is *après nous le deluge*, after us let the deluge come.

If the radical party had contented itself with setting the negro free, and securing to him civil rights, we could have no cause to complain. The South readily accepted this as a result of the war, and cheerfully yielded the demand.

A stake is played for in every game, in the game of war as well as any other. The North won and the South was ready to pay, and did pay. While our fields have been devastated ; our railroads destroyed ; our homes burned to the ground, and our material prosperity checked, we did not complain at

the result. Labor was not then put in opposition to capital, nor was race placed in antagonism with race. There could be no clashing of interests between the negro and the white man. We were not asked to sit in the same conveyances; to worship side by side in the same churches; to mingle in the same schools, and to strive with each other for position and power in the halls of legislation. The negro had a soil and climate where he would easily thrive; a country in which he was by law protected in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property. The white man fearing no antagonism, dreading no clash, conflict or amalgamation of race, would have found it to his interest to protect the negro, if for no other reason, in order to preserve the labor of the country.

When, however, the radical party rejected these measures and in shameless defiance of the Constitution placed military governors over the Southern States, and at the point of the sword demanded equal suffrage, the whole question became changed. The negro will be true to his race, as the white man will be true to his. Each will strive for supremacy, and the lesser matter of preserving the present labor of the country, will be merged in the great one of preserving the integrity of the race. If this contest should ever happen, it is not very difficult to foresee the result. The South is not totally dependent on negro labor. If the armies of the United States preserved their health when in the South during the war, by observing certain hygienic rules, why may not these rules be applied for the purpose of introducing white labor on our plantations? There are large portions of the country where white labor can be used at the present time with perfect safety. Factories will be built, mining will be pursued, and industries will be changed. The white man, finding the negro becoming his competitor in political life, may be forced to abandon the culture of cotton and rice, and seek for new fields of industry. Should this happen, white labor in the South will be thrown in direct conflict with the negro labor.

When it becomes or it is conceived to be a matter of necessity, race will go with race, and the white man will employ white labor, while the black man will be forced to seek for work from those of his own color. Now it is a well known fact, that the average amount of capacity of the white man is barely sufficient to give him a mere competency. Any one who falls below this average must become a pauper. The average amount of capacity of the negro, is less than is that of the white man, and if ever the competition between the races occurs, the negro who falls below the white man's average must necessarily be a pauper. Pauperism is not favorable to the production of the species, and the mass of the negroes under such a condition of things must soon be destroyed. Should this dire calamity ever occur to the race, it may thank its radical seducers, for it is they who have fastened on what is at present an unprepared race the curse which radical slang calls "manhood suffrage."

3.—GOLD AMALGAMATION.—A NEW CHEMICAL.

From the *London Mining Journal* we take the following notice of a new and valuable improvement:

The value of sodium amalgam has been thoroughly tested in the Pacific States of America, and better results have been obtained with it there than in any other mining district, yet it is now found that it can be entirely dispensed with by the substitution of a well-known and much cheaper chemical compound—cyanide of potassium. It has always been considered that sodium amalgam owed its value to its power to attack and decompose the oxides of many of the metals, and it is now found that cyanide of potassium possesses the same property. It has been successfully used both on copper plates and in the pans. The plates are first cleaned with sand and nitric acid, and well washed in cold water. The surface is then swabbed over with the cyanide solution, and the mercury applied immediately, and rubbed on well; the plates will thus get a

highly sensitive coating of mercury, which will seize upon the gold as it passes over them. In the pana the cyanide solution is applied with each charge of mercury, the proportion being varied to suit the ore operated upon.

4.—MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF-ACTING HAND-LOOM.

A correspondent asks as to notice in our next article on labor-saving machinery the above hand-loom. It will afford us the greatest pleasure to notice this or any other southern invention or improvement, if the inventors or patentees will only have the kindness to send us the particulars. Our Southern inventors have the knack of hiding their lights under bushel tubs to perfection. They advertise sparingly in some country journal with a limited local circulation, and then express astonishment that they are not patronized. Let them learn a lesson from their Northern competitors. There is scarcely a day that we are not in receipt of circulars from the North, containing full particulars of newly patented improvements in agricultural implements, steam engines, saw mills, etc., and a glance at our advertising pages will show how they make the merit of their improvements public. But we do not ask you to advertise—only send us your circulars that we may do our duty to you, as the earnest promoters of Southern industry, which we claim to be.

We find in the *Columbia*, (S. C.) *Gleaner* a notice of the above loom, which we annex:

MENDENHALL'S IMPROVED SELF ACTING HAND-LOOM.—We had the pleasure, yesterday afternoon, of examining, in Gibbs's Hall, this new and valuable weaving apparatus, which possesses superior advantages over all other looms, being more simple and durable, easier to operate and to be understood. A child ten or twelve years old can, as we are informed, very easily weave from fifteen to thirty yards a day. To give an idea of its powers, we quote the following extract from a circular of the patentees:

"Its parts are all self-changing. By the turning of an easy crank, it lets the warp off, winds up the cloth, treads the treadles and throws the shuttle. It weaves jeans, satinets, linsey, blanket twill, double plain cloth, various kinds of ribbed goods, fencing twills of all kinds, flax, cotton, tow, or all-wool cloth, bagging, toweling, table linen, Balmoral skirts, woolen, linen and hemp carpets; in fact, anything from a handsome silk to a rag carpet."

This wonderful piece of machinery is the invention of a North Carolinian, who, having realized a fortune from it, has retired. It is the desire of the patentee to sell the right to parties in this State, so that a manufacturing company can be organized, as is the case in Georgia, Florida, and other States. What a blessing a few of these machines would have proven during the war, when cloth was so very scarce.

5.—TWO USEFUL MACHINES FOR FAMILIES.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, says the *St. Louis Republican*, of looking at two machines, and of seeing them in practical operation, which are destined, we think, to work a revolution in domestic economy. The one is called Hoover and Hadley's Combined Patent, Self Acting, Twisting and Reeling Machine—a pretty long name, to be sure, but a name intended to express the qualities of the machine, as it does, in part. This machine may be used with success by a child of ten years of age, after five minutes' instruction. It may have from ten to twenty-four spindles, as may suit the views of the purchaser. The one we saw had twelve spindles, and did not occupy more space than an ordinary sized bureau. Either the condensed or the old-fashioned roll may be used, such as

are turned out by our country carding machines; and the machine, with twelve spindles, will spin, easily, 24 cuts an hour, without hard labor. It is worked by a crank which requires only slight pressure to set the machine in motion. The thread may be spun of any desired size, and twisted as may be desired. When the spindles are full, the same machine has a reel, which also does its work, emptying the spindles by turning the same crank. If it is desirable to double and twist the thread, the same machine does that also, by turning the same crank. It is really much more simple than the ordinary spinning-wheel, so far as learning to operate is concerned. It will afford any family the opportunity to spin all the wool of an ordinary sized flock, for either domestic use or for market, in a very short time and with very little labor.

And, if it be desirable to convert the yarn into fabric, there is also a newly invented loom, which will weave all kinds of goods with a rapidity which would have astonished our grandmothers. This loom runs also by turning a crank, which works so easily that a child may do the work. It will weave from 25 to 30 yards a day, as the operator is more or less industrious. Cotton or linen thread may be combined with the wool, and the loom performs its office equally well. You may set it to weave thick, heavy goods, or only thin flannel. In all cases, whether the goods be all wool, wool and cotton, or wool and linen, thick or thin, the loom performs its office with equal facility, simplicity, and celerity.

Two such machines, combining so many useful qualities, must do much toward changing the habits and industries of families, especially among the farming community. They will greatly cheapen the price of much that we wear, and much that is used in the bed-room, besides introducing habits of economy and thrift.

6.—THE GROWTH OF WASHINGTON.

On this subject the *New York Evening Post* says:

The rapid progress of Washington in wealth and influence, as a city, is justly attracting attention. Before the rebellion it contained a population of 65,000 souls; but to-day it is said to have a population of 130,000, counting in the suburb of Georgetown. The buildings erected during the present year number not less than 1,500, and yet rents continue exorbitantly high, and comfortable dwellings are hard to obtain at any price. Northern ideas of business have taken the place of the old way of letting well enough alone, and there is a new spirit of enterprise prevailing, which promises to make the city worthy of being the national metropolis.

Aside from its advantages as the seat of the National Government, there are those who predict that it is to become important as an educational centre, a gathering place for literary and scientific institutions. Nature and the laws of Congress do not permit it to be a port of entry, so that it can never amount to much as a commercial place; nor is it well adapted to carry on any extensive manufacturing business. In both these particulars it yields to Georgetown.

There are three colleges in the immediate vicinity of Washington—the Columbia College, the Georgetown College, and the Freedman's University—all of which are more prosperous now than they have ever been before; but the city also contains one law school, two medical colleges, and a number of private seminaries of learning. While men of literary culture and law students can find there all the advantages hitherto possessed by Northern cities, it is asserted that, to medical students especially, the advantages of Washington are far in the advance of any other American city. They have there, for example, the unequalled collections of the surgical department of the army, and a larger number of well-conducted hospitals than can elsewhere be found. If they wish to test the assertions of their learned books on medicine, they have every facility afforded them on the spot, at the National Garden of Plants and at the Smithsonian Institute; and if they desire early information in regard to the newly-invented and very numerous surgical in-

struments, they have but to visit the Patent office; and the advantages for study offered by the Library of Congress, now one of the best and largest in the country, are as much for their benefit as for any other class.

To show that the people begin to appreciate the advantages of Washington as a centre of medical science, it may be stated that the two medical colleges now open there have not less than five hundred students, hailing from twenty-three different States.

7.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MR. J. P. WHITNEY writes as follows to the *Colorado Register*, of a visit he made to the "Old Lady of Threadneedle street."

I was in the vaults of the Bank of England to-day. Ordinarily it is very difficult to gain admission, a pass from the governor of the bank and the accompaniment of a director being required, but knowing an old official, I was ushered through those vaults which regulate the commerce of the world. I saw more gold than you or I will probably ever possess, three times more than Colorado has yet given, but a small percentage of what she will. I was told nearly £20,000,000. I was shown one bill of £1,000,000 which had been issued, also a number of the first series of bills ever issued by the bank, also one bill which had been received within a short time by the bank which had been out one hundred and ten years, the benefit upon which at 4 per cent. interest had brought to the bank a profit of £8,000. The Bank of England never issues a bill a second time. If a brand new bill issued yesterday is returned by way of business to-day, it never goes out again, but it is put in the vaults, and after six years is destroyed. I was told that bills amounting to \$3,000,000,000, nearly the debt of England, and more than that of the United States, were now accumulated for destruction. My old friend walked backwards while taking me through the vaults, keeping his eyes entirely upon me, though indulging in very agreeable conversation, and I was very much relieved when he told me it was the custom, and not a particular motive in my instance. I saw a very ingenious machine, fourteen of which were in operation, for weighing sovereigns, which was so arranged, being fed by a hopper, as to throw upon one side the coins which were of full weight, throwing upon the other those coins which by abrasion had become reduced, which by another machine were cut upon the face, and which were never again sent out but were re-coined into pieces of full weight. Some six hundred people are employed in the bank, which manufactures its paper, does its own printing, coining, etc. Its operations are considerable, and somewhat exceed those of the branch mint at Denver. By the way, the Bank of France has at the present time the largest amount of coin ever held in its vaults, and probably the largest sum ever held by any bank or government at one time, amounting to \$156,000,000. Putting that of the Banks of France and England together and we have a very respectable sum. We may draw upon either with perfect confidence.

8.—THE AGRARIANS.—DIVISION OF PROPERTY

THE Radical press is divided upon the monstrous proposition of Messrs Phillips, Stevens & Co., to partition out the property of the "rebel" Southern whites among the loyal blacks. Some of them are fearful that the spirit of agrarianism thus evoked, will not be appeased by anything less than a general division of spoils, involving the whole country in one common vortex of anarchy and lawlessness. These are usually well-to-do papers, that have been a long time drawing in the Republican harness, and have reaped large rewards from the convulsion brought on by their party. Other papers that have been slighted in the distribution of the spoils, think it a very good

thing, and would like to see the sport commenced, supremely indifferent as to how or where it stops. The *Philadelphia Age*, hits off both parties in the following editorial :

The recent open and bold advocacy of agrarianism at the South by the Republican Congressional Committee speaking for the radical majority in Congress, and personally by such radical leaders as Phillips, Wilson, Stevens, Kelly, Wade and the rest, has thrown many of our radical cotemporaries into quite a muddle, and knocked their heads together in a manner painful to contemplate. Some of them—the most intelligent—refuse to go the doctrine of a general partition of property as proposed, but their blindness and bigotry as partisans will bring them to it by and by. They showed equal signs of insubordination when Phillips proposed to trample the Constitution under foot, and extend the elective franchise to the negroes by federal power, but they were soon whipped in. So it will be again. Others support Phillips & Co. with all the force and most of the stupidity they can command. Here are specimens of the two classes. The *Troy Times* (Rep.) insists that if Mr. Phillips's reasoning be good for the South it must be good for the North also, and it proposes to commence the division of property at Boston, first slicing up the large estate of the agrarian leader. "And then," says the *Times*, "let the process of division go on throughout the North. In due time, if the experiment is successful, we shall touch the just ground of perfect equality and strict justice which Mr. Phillips's philosophy provides for the South. If not, why not?" The Republican namesake of the *Troy Times* at Oswego takes a different view. It holds that Phillips is right, and that there is no parallel between slave labor and free labor as to proprietorship in what each produces, because the slave laborer works for the support of himself and family without a stipulated price, while the free laborer ekes out an existence for himself and family upon the smallest pittance that capital can secure his services for. We are inclined to think that if the agrarian ball should be set fully in motion in ten States of the Union, the Oswego *Times* would find it a very difficult task to make the laborers of the other States appreciate its "distinction without a difference." They would be very apt to consider, if, as that paper contends, "the labor of the slave has created the wealth of the South—it is his, and no system of reasoning founded in justice or common sense can answer the position of Mr. Phillips"—they would be very apt to consider their claim upon the wealth of the North quite as good as that of the negro upon the wealth of the South, and to dispute that any mere difference in the conventional system of awarding compensation can affect it. The objectionable and fatal feature of Mr. Phillips's "position" is not so much its advocacy of ample and liberal reward for labor as its demand that the rights of property shall be trampled under foot and destroyed. Aiken, of South Carolina, holds his broad acres of swamp lands by a title just as lawful as that by which Wadsworth holds a similar or greater number of acres of the most beautiful and productive soil in the Genesee Valley. The labor which rendered Aiken's fields fertile and brought to him a large return was just as lawfully obtained, just as liberally compensated for under the laws and rules governing in the community, and no more arbitrarily regulated, than the labor which made Wadsworth's vast estate what it is and put money in his purse. Under the law, the Oswego *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding, there is a perfect parallel between the slave laborer of the South and the free laborer of the North, so far as rights of property are concerned. There is the same parallel between Aiken and Wadsworth in the tenure by which they hold their lands. No claim upon the products of labor on behalf of Southern laborers can be made without asserting a similar claim for Northern laborers. And no question can be raised as to Gov. Aiken's title to the property he has lawfully acquired that cannot with equal force be urged against the right of the Wadsworth family to their possessions, and the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, says:

Some of our leading politicians, who believe that "revolutions never go

backward," and are ambitious to figure as *avant couriers* of modern civilization, have begun to agitate the exploded agrarian dogma of an equal distribution of property. This, they argue, is a logical sequence of equal, social and political privileges, including universal manhood and womanhood suffrage, which they believe is a condition of things about to be realized in this reconstructed Republic. But we are not so sanguine upon this point as are some of the oracles of progress, believing as we do that much of this talk about elevating the masses by means of eight hour laws, free farms, female suffrage, and a redistribution of the wealth of the country, is merely for political effect, and intended to keep the talkers themselves prominently before the public.

Considering the rapid and almost miraculous march of events, during the last few years, and the radical changes which have attended it, the present is doubtless a favorable time to make successful appeals to the passions of the people, and to impose upon their credulity with startling and extravagant propositions. The demagogue will point to the wonderful things already accomplished in the way of enlarging the area of freedom and privilege, and thence easily convince his dupes that all things which they may happen to desire are possible.

We are not quite ready to "divide up" here in New England, though the dividend would probably be represented by a figure quite tempting to spend-thrifts and small politicians. What we may do upon the subject of female suffrage, depends upon the elective franchise being kept pure, elevated and respectable enough to be conferred upon the fair sex without compromising the latter.

ART. XII.—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

AT the convention recently held in St. Louis for the purpose of directing the attention of Congress to the necessity of making such appropriations towards the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river as the necessities of commerce call for, the following paper, prepared and read by Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, was submitted. It is a convincing argument, and in view of the importance of the interests involved and the justice of the claim, as well as for the pregnant statistics presented by the author, we gladly give room to the paper in question, and ask for it that degree of favor which Professor Waterhouse's articles have always demanded.—EDITORS REVIEW.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention :

The right of a government to institute internal improvements is one of the essential incidents of sovereignty. Under all forms of polity, this power is justly vested in the central authority. Even despotic governments, which reverse the republican idea, and administer affairs of state in the interest of a titled minority, have exercised this power for the benefit of the nation. Austria has expended large sums for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube. But a democracy rests upon the fundamental principle that the interests of the people are supreme. Our republican Government, in which is vested the exclusive control of internal improvements, is then bound

by the most solemn obligations to consult the general welfare of the nation. But if it neglects this trust, then momentous interests which have been confided to its sole guardianship and fostering care must suffer, and popular rights which can appeal only to constitutional processes of enforcement will be ignored.

In the present instance, our duty is not arduous. The unmistakable jurisdiction of Congress, the frequent precedents, and liberal policy of the Government, leave us only the easy task of showing that the proposed improvement of the Mississippi Rapids is a work of national importance.

The Mississippi and its affluents, draining an area of more than 1,000,000 square miles, and affording a water-carriage of more than 15,000 miles, form a system of river navigation unequalled in the civilized world. The entire coast line of the United States is less than 13,000 miles long; but the river line of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including both banks—is more than 30,000 miles long. The trade which now floats on these waters is immense. Its magnitude startles the imagination. In 1860, the total foreign commerce of the United States was \$760,000,000. In 1865, the trade of nine cities on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers amounted to \$747,000,000. The annual commerce of the Mississippi valley is now estimated at \$2,000,000,000. The yearly traffic of the *upper* Mississippi, which would be *directly* affected by the obstructions in the river, is \$150,000,000. The amount of commerce which is annually deflected from the Mississippi by the difficulties of navigation is computed at \$100,000,000. The yearly damage which the rapids inflict upon navigation is appraised at \$10,000,000. In 1865, the direct loss occasioned by the impediments at Keokuk amounted to more than \$500,000. The eight miles of obstructed navigation sometimes delay a steamer five days. This detention is a source of great expense. A steamer with a carrying capacity of 18,000 bushels of sacked grain would require a force of sixty hands. The daily cost of so large a crew is heavy. A delay of three or four days entails a great expense. After the improvement of the rapids, a tow-boat, with the same motive power, and a crew of twenty hands, would transport 225,000 bushels of grain. The *Ajax* once towed from Louisville to New Orleans 460,000 bushels of coal. For more than half of the boating season navigation is embarrassed by low water on the rapids. During the period of shallow water no boat can carry freight enough for a profitable trip without lighting over the rapids. But the employment of barges involves a serious expense. In the absence of elevators it has necessitated the use of sacks. Wheat sacks now cost from seventy to eighty cents apiece; or, if hired, two and a-half cents per bushel for each shipment. The expense of the four transfers at the Rock Island and Keokuk rapids is twelve cents a bushel, and the loss from waste is seven cents more. During the season of 1866, the Northern Line Packet Company paid \$21,100 for lighting over the rapids. This sum is more than the yearly interest of \$3,500,000 at six per cent. The packages received by this company numbered in

1865.....	1,243,000
1866.....	979,000

This decrease of 264,000 packages was entirely due to low water. The

company estimate their receipts for 1866, in case there had been uninterrupted navigation, at 2,500,000 packages.

The present method of handling grain is very expensive. The waste of grain by carriage in sacks, the extra labor, the transfer to the shore, the damage, the cost of tarpaulins, and the injury to the sacks, amount to sixteen cents per bushel. The dangers of navigation increase the rates of insurance. The perils of the rapids add one half of one per cent. to the price of every bushel of grain which is shipped to market from the Upper Mississippi. This assessment upon the industry of farmers is oppressive and unnecessary. Under all the existing difficulties, the freight of cereals from the Upper Mississippi to New York is far cheaper by way of New Orleans than it is by the lakes and the New York canal. The comparative rates of transportation from Dubuque to New York are :

<i>Via the Lakes</i>	68 cents per bushel.
" New Orleans.....	38 " " "
<hr/>	
Difference in favor of Southern route.....	30 " " "

The present cost of shipping grain from Chicago to Cairo by *rail*, and thence to New York by water, is no greater than the freight to the same point by way of the lakes. The existing winter tariff on wheat in bulk from Chicago to New York is

By the Lakes.....	44 cents per bushel.
From Chicago to Cairo by <i>rail</i>	30 " " "
" Cairo to New Orleans by water.....	12 " " "
" New Orleans to New York by water	12 " " "

So great is the cheapness of river carriage that the rates of the Southern route, increased by 300 miles of costly railroad transit, do not exceed those of the Northern line.

There is an actual saving of thirty cents a bushel by the New Orleans route; yet, at present, so great are the delays, risks and infacilities of river transportation, that the Northern lines of transit are still preferred.

It is thought that, after the improvement of the rapids, the introduction of barges for the transportation, and the erection of elevators for the transfer of grain in bulk, the freight of cereals from the Upper Mississippi to New York will be reduced to twenty-five cents per bushel. After the completion of these public works, the successful competition of the Mississippi would compel the railroads to reduce their rates of carriage. Even if there was no change in the channels of transportation, this reduction of freights would itself justify the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi. But there will be a change in the routes of freightage. Uninterrupted water carriage always affords the cheapest transportation. This fact is forcibly illustrated by the present movement of the cereals. More than seventy-five per cent. of the grain received at Chicago is carried there by rail; but from that point only ten per cent. is sent eastward by rail; ninety per cent. is shipped by the lakes.

It is sometimes alleged that the heat in the Gulf of Mexico is too great for the safe transportation of grain by the Southern route. Corn is much more liable to be damaged by atmospheric influences than wheat; and the

flour made from spring wheat is far more susceptible of injury from humidity than the grain from which it is manufactured. Yet the present trade of New Orleans in corn and spring wheat flour is immense. Besides, the movement of Western cereals is made in the cooler months. Almost all our shipments of grain are made from September to June; so that, even if the mid-summer heat of the Gulf was an objection to the Southern route, the difficulty would be obviated by the season of transportation.

The fact, too, that large quantities of Western flour are now exported without injury to the trans-equatorial countries of South America must not be ignored. Wheat is carried unharmed from San Francisco around Cape Horn to New York. The vast amounts of grain which are brought to Europe from the Danubian provinces through the high temperature of the Mediterranean, reach their destination in a sound condition. The assertion, then, that cereals would be seriously injured by warmth and moisture in their passage through the Gulf, is an allegation unwarranted by facts. A fear so foreign to commercial experience may be dismissed as a baseless apprehension.

But the Mississippi river, though entitled by a divine patent to the transportation of this valley, is now defrauded of its rights. An unlineal heir enjoys the inheritance. The value of the traffic deflected from the Mississippi into unnatural channels reaches an annual aggregate of tens of millions. In 1865, out of the 48,000,000 bushels of grain shipped to Chicago, 15,000,000 were brought from points on the Mississippi. According to Mr. Dodge, three-fifths of all the wheat received in 1865 at Milwaukee and Chicago came from the towns on the banks of the Mississippi.

The shipments were—

	Flour—bbls.	Wheat—bush.
East by rail	273,252	12,651,014
South by river	37,372	14,68,231

The following figures, furnished by Mr. Gilman, of Dubuque, express the actual cost of shipments from Chicago to New York:

Date.	Vessels.	Bushels.	Freights.	Sundries.
Oct. 1, 1865.	P. P. Cunningham	12,761	\$4,608 01	\$232 62
" 7, "	E. P. Dorr	11,679	5,527 25	552 85
" 21, "	Sailor Boy	18,700	7,946 87	445 02
" 31, "	Collingwood	16,313	6,684 56	495 95
Nov. 8, "	Dolphin	14,000	4,545 90	245 65
" 8, "	W. F. Allen	18,374	4,023 80	366 90
		87,827	\$33,286 18	\$2,438 00.

There was also an additional charge of \$2,195 67 at the Chicago elevators. Hence the total expense of these shipments was \$37,920 84, or more than 43 cents a bushel. This exhibit does not include commissions, storage, interest, insurance, government tax, or losses; but it does embrace wharfage towing, measuring, sampling, and the cost of transfer at the Buffalo elevators.

These figures prove the supreme necessity of the projected improvements. The lakes are closed four months out of the twelve; but the Mississippi is

open as high as Dubuque nine months in the year. Yet, notwithstanding this longer period of navigation and the continuous water carriage to Eastern markets, obstructions have almost wholly diverted the carrying trade of the Mississippi from its legitimate channel, and forced it into unnatural courses of transit. The unnecessary expense to which these impediments to navigation subject Western farmers is an oppressive tax upon agricultural industry. Agriculture is the basis of our public welfare. Upon it alone can rest an enduring superstructure of national prosperity. During the financial crisis of the late struggle, its unfailing resources alone upheld the credit of the public Treasury. Agriculture deserves the patronage of the Government. Its interests should be promoted by every aid of judicious legislation. But now, from the obstructions of navigation and the consequent want of competitive river transit, the railroad freight from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan cost more than one-fifteenth of the value of the grain. At the present price of wheat, this tariff, on the annual shipment of 50,000,000 bushels, would amount to \$6,000,000. This yearly exaction is larger than the appropriation which Congress is asked to grant for the improvement of both rapids. The West now petitions Congress to grant relief from this hardship. An appeal sustained by such clear and imperative considerations of justice cannot be disregarded. A reduction of the cost of carriage is an object of national moment. It justly challenges the attention of statesmen; it affects the prosperity of the nation; it promotes alike the interests of the producer and the consumer; it enables the Western husbandman to make larger profits and buy more Eastern merchandise; it empowers the Atlantic manufacturer to live cheaper and sell more of his fabrics. The benefit is national.

At present almost the entire Eastern movement of cereals is carried on by way of the lakes. These Northern waters hold adverse possession of the carrying trade. The lake transportation companies have perfected all the machinery of freighting. They enjoy the advantages of long establishment, compact organization and full equipment. But, though the cost of shipment by the Mississippi is far less than by the lakes, adequate facilities for the transportation of our cereals do not exist on this river. There is no systematic combination, no means of conveyance commensurate with the wants of this Valley.

But after the construction of the canals around the rapids, floating elevators and tow-boats will soon present ample facilities for cheap transfer and water carriage. Then the active competition of rival lines of barges and propellers will reduce still further the costs of eastward shipments. This reduction in the rates of freights would be a national economy. It would lessen, throughout the United States, the expense of living. The quantity of Western cereals consumed in the Eastern States is immense. New England raises only one-fourteenth of the wheat which it consumes. Not even Pennsylvania and New York produce grain enough for their own consumption. All the Eastern and Southern States are largely dependent for their supply of flour upon the cereal products of the Mississippi Valley. In 1865, the receipts at the following points were:

	Flour—bbls.	Grain—bush.
Montreal.....	797,657	4,116,165
Portland.....	547,953	2,431,733
Boston.....	2,193,840	3,511,750
New York.....	3,687,775	37,339,903
Philadelphia.....	724,498	4,835,785
Baltimore.....	996,276	6,149,660
Tide-water by canal.....	1,014,000	45,830,100

After the deduction of our foreign exports of grain, the amount left for Eastern consumption is enormous. Diminish the cost of carriage, and you increase the profits and lighten the toil of every workingman in the land. Every mechanic, artisan and operative in the Atlantic States would feel, in the amelioration of his condition, the beneficent effect of the contemplated improvements. The consummation of this work would enlarge the sales of every manufacturer of New England. The prime necessities of our national life are far more vitally affected by the unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi than by the security of our Atlantic harbors. Yet the government has expended millions upon the improvement of the seaboard. Numerous and liberal appropriations have been made by Congress to insure the navigation of the lakes. Assuredly the government cannot deny to our appeal the favor which it has granted to claims of no higher obligation. One year's interest on the value of the commerce which these obstructions divert from the Mississippi would, in a single year, pay for their removal. The annual tax which the rapids levy on Western products equals the estimated cost of the proposed canals. This valley is entitled to the cheapest transportation which unobstructed water-carriage can afford. All additional cost of transit is an unjust discrimination against agricultural industry. The difference in the price of grain between New York and the Mississippi Valley is a dead loss to the Western farmer. The heavy rates of freight, levied both on eastward and westward exchanges, oppress the producer with a double hardship. The cost of carriage is deducted from the value of western grain, and added to the price of eastern merchandize. This two-fold grievance, of which the West so justly complains, ought of once to be redressed. Congress should confer the earliest and the fullest relief which the nature of the case permits. An adherence to its settled policy, fidelity to its responsible trusts, and its high obligation to recognize popular rights, and to foster national interests, urge the government to grant the solicited appropriation.

Thus far, our attention has been mainly occupied with the consideration of a single interest. But the completion of this public work would not only affect the cereals, but every other product of the West. While it would encourage agriculture with larger rewards, it would stimulate all industries by fostering the source of their common prosperity. It would invest the Mississippi with its rightful control of the heavy exports and imports of this valley. It would develop commercial activity, and greatly promote the interchange of productions between different latitudes. It would hasten the return of the South to its true allegiance, and bind it to the Union with the strong ties of sectional interest. It would augment our foreign commerce. It would favor the direct exchange of heavy commodities. In 1862, more than 80,000,000 bushels of grain, including flour, were exported from the United States. Though the effect of the civil war upon our foreign commerce was disastrous, yet the value of breadstuffs exported from this country during the five years ending with 1865, was more than \$360,000,000. If the United States possessed that control of European markets which the improvement of the Mississippi and the consequent cheapness of exportation

would secure, our shipments of breadstuffs would expand into far grander proportions. The profits which the Atlantic cities would derive from this enlargement of our foreign commerce is an additional reason why the East should strenuously co-operate with the West to secure the consummation of this great work.

But the West has a higher title to the favor of the government than the consideration of mere material interests. Faithful to its patriotic instincts, the West fought for the Union throughout the late contest with a stubbornness of valor that was at once a defiance of defeat and a guarantee of victory. Without disparagement to the noble gallantry of Eastern soldiers, it was chiefly due to the heroic efforts of our Western armies that the Mississippi now flows free to the Gulf. Their dauntless courage prevented the rupture of our national integrity, and rescued the mouth of the Mississippi from the control of a foreign power. Their fidelity has saved the Mississippi from the vexations of hostile imposts, and permitted its waters to flow untaxed to the ocean. To their services it is to be ascribed the restoration of that unity and brotherhood for which the plastic hand of nature channeled this majestic stream. Assuredly the nation cannot forget its defenders. A government, justly sensible of its obligations, will show a practical gratitude for the preservation of its life.

The laws of trade ultimately enforce obedience. The imperial Mississippi, which traverses the central valley of this continent, and, independent of its tributaries, washes the borders of ten States, will yet assert its commercial sovereignty. The God of nature has invested this majestic stream with rights of conveyance which no railroad powers of attorney can transfer. The title of the Mississippi river to the commerce of this valley is attested with the divine signature. The productions of the West will be borne to the tide-water through channels which the Architect of nature formed. Our Western rivers will soon transport a greater wealth of traffic than ever before floated on inland waters.

The usefulness of the projected improvement will increase with the growth of the Mississippi Valley. The following table shows the population and grain crop of the eight Northwestern States during the last three decades:

Years.	Population.	Bushels.
1840	3,340,500	165,698,800
1850	5,408,600	310,950,300
1860	8,855,900	556,801,900

The Agricultural Bureau, basing its calculations on past results, makes the following approximate estimate of the cereal product of the Northwest for the next four decades:

Years.	Bushels.
1870	762,200,000
1880	1,219,520,000
1890	1,951,232,000
1900	3,121,970,000

These numbers indicate a vastness of agricultural production and commercial exchange which the mind fails to grasp. Our conceptions of the future greatness of the West are rather embarrassed than aided by these figures. In the coming time, tens of millions will throng this valley under the benign sway of one government. All the prosperities of a free people and a Christian civilization will gladden this land. Our waste territories will become populous States. The resources of the soil and mine will be developed. Our wealth of agricultural and mineral productions will enrich the world. In that day the Mississippi will bear upon its bosom a commerce richer than the golden freights of classic story, and vaster than the maritime trade of any people on the globe. Our government ought at once to prepare the Mississippi for its glorious destiny.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

SUMMONED suddenly to Danville, Va., toward the close of November, we traversed a portion of the Old Dominion which we had never before visited; and other parts of the glorious old State, which, when last seen, in 1865, presented a memorable picture of desolation, and of ruin. Then,

**** "from the abuse of war
The desecrated shrine, the trampled year,
The smouldering homestead, and the household flower
Torn from the lintel."

appeared on every hand, and awakened in us a passionate regret that all of this had been encountered and nobly borne, for failure! Now the evidences of the late struggle are rapidly disappearing, and the grim ruins that marked the scene of the terrible conflagration in Richmond, have given place to rows of stately stores and substantial warehouses, which would do credit to any city in the Union. It is matter of regret that the animation which marked business movements in Richmond after the suspension of hostilities, and which seemed to justify the heavy outlays then made in the erection of these stores, should have proved only spasmodic, for we learn that borrowed capital was largely employed in their construction, and that should the present great depression long continue, much embarrassment will ensue to the enterprising builders.

Leaving Richmond after an early breakfast, rendered very unpalatable by the insolence of the colored gentleman who waited upon us, we reached Danville at four, P.M. The urgency of our business required us to travel on the Sabbath, which gave us, however, a good op-

portunity of observing the behavior of the freedmen, who were congregated in large numbers at every station. We found that many of them retained their old-time courtesy, but a majority of both men and women were evidently staggering under the weight of their own importance, and were ludicrously inflated and pompous. In the matter of dress, they did not appear to us to be either as comfortably or as neatly clad as under the old relation. There was quite a display of second-hand finery, considerable incongruity in general adaptation of different garments; and one of the ugliest, coarsest and blackest specimens of humanity we ever saw, rode away from one of the stations at the head of eight colored heroes, mounted on diminutive mules and spavined hacks in column of fours, after the most approved cavalry style. This illustrious chieftain—no doubt a full general in the secret military convalescence of the blacks—was attired in a well-worn suit of seedy black, a faded federal cape, dilapidated boots, and an immense pair of perfectly new and bright buckskin gauntlets. But for the possibility that this brute may work mischief among his more ignorant fellows, the whole display would have been simply ridiculous.

At Danville, it was our good fortune to be domiciled under the same roof with that sterling friend to the South, and courteous gentleman, Col. Geo. P. Kane, of Baltimore, with whom we spent some agreeable hours, reviewing the earlier events of the war, and the persecutions to which he was subjected. Misrepresented and villified by men who could neither appreciate his virtues nor understand his mo-

tives, the day will come, we trust, when the marshal will give to the public the incidents and circumstances of his arrest and incarceration, as part of the history of the times and of the men who moulded the legislations that forced the arbitrament of the sword upon the country.

Col. Kane is now quietly engaged as the head of a manufacturing enterprise, with works situated at Danville.

Danville is the trading centre of a large and valuable tobacco-producing section, and subsists upon the fruits of that traffic. Business we found here, as everywhere in the South, terribly depressed, owing as much, perhaps, to want of capital and reliable labor at home, as to external causes. Hundreds of idle freedmen encumber the sidewalks, while remunerative employment can be had for the asking at the various tobacco factories, where at this season of the year, stripping and drying the leaf is going on. How these people live would be a mystery, but for the fact that it is found almost impossible to raise poultry, stock or cattle in the neighborhood.

En route from Danville to Richmond it was our fortune to travel with two men and two women, who were wandering through the South with the praiseworthy intention of scattering a little New England civilization among our benighted people, and collecting pennies and fractional currency from the darkies. They were true types of the sharp-featured-inquisitive down-east humanitarians, meddling with everybody's business, loud-mouthed in their abuse of everything most dear to the Southern heart, and provoking curt responses by their rude remarks. Doubtless their correspondence in the columns of the *Anti-slavery Standard*, *The Tribune*,

and *Tilton's Independent*, will have a refreshing influence upon the efforts now being made to restore cordiality and good feeling between the North and the South. As an evidence of the high moral proclivities of the party, we mention that one of the ladies (?) could find nothing in the stock-in-trade of the train newsboy, more instructive or entertaining than a copy of the *New York Police Gazette*.

Again in Richmond, with an hour or two to spare, we dropped in upon our friend Coleman, of the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, who bears most worthily the mantle of the veteran journalist who preceded him in the conduct of these papers. We found him closing the labors of the evening reading the proof of a leader, in which he told his readers that the trial of Mr. Davis had been that day again postponed.

We have some reflections to offer upon the condition of the country through which we passed, but the present number of the REVIEW has been already too long delayed by this unexpected call upon our time, and by the absence of our senior, and we defer further comment for the present.

THE publication of Mr. Knox's Recollections of Travel in Mexico, etc., will be resumed in our January No.

A second of the series of papers on national affairs by our able contributor, "Tau," will form the leader in our next issue. His first article, on "Black Republicanism the Dupe and Agent of British Policy," etc., has attracted great attention, and has been republished extensively in all parts of the country.

OUR esteemed friend, C. E. Hopkins, Esq., representing the firm of McFeeters & Ennis, blank book manufacturers and paper agents, New

York, is now on a business tour South; we commend him cordially to the trade, wherever he may visit.

MESSRS. A. S. BARNES & Co., send us the following, with a large package of their books, which, under the circumstances, demanded instant attention, but our sudden call to Virginia compelled us to defer the matter. We have, however, looked through the supplement, (by Mrs. Willard,) to which reference is made in the letter below, and which embraces the period from 1860 to the present time, and we can but admit that it is the most impartial school history from Northern authorship that we have yet examined. It is remarkably free from offensive allusions and expression of opinion—the causes of the conflict are stated briefly and with candor, and its incidents are related as truthfully as possible under the circumstances, that is, until more time has elapsed, and the Confederate archives are made accessible without reservation.

Editor De Bow's Review:

DEAR SIR: Your issue of this number contains a sentence respecting our "historical series," which we think you were scarcely justified in publishing merely upon hearsay, as it is calculated to do us injury. We are sorry that the caution which dictates your next sentence was not made to apply to this also.

We have the pleasure to request your careful examination of our U. S. Histories, (which we send herewith,) with the "supplement" which is about to be incorporated, and inform us if the objectionable features really exist. If they do, we promise their immediate obliteration. If not, may we ask to be set right before your readers. We are sure your high-toned

publication would not willingly, or knowingly, be a party to injustice of this description. We shall also be pleased to afford you every facility to determine the merits of our controversy with the *Houston Telegraph*.

Very resp^{ly}, A. S. BARNES & Co.

WE had the pleasure of meeting in Richmond, General Francis H. Smith, A.M., superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, and of receiving from him a very interesting pamphlet upon the affairs of this celebrated Academy. A brief history of the institution, from its organization in 1839 to the present time is given, together with a well arranged list of its alumni, showing at a glance the names of those who fell in battle, those who have died natural deaths, and those still living. The record of the school in the late war is golden; "Three of its professors, Lieut.-Gen. 'Stonewall' Jackson, Maj.-Gen. R. E. Rodes, and Col. S. Crutchfield, two of its assistant professors, Capt. W. H. Morgan, and Lieutenant L. Crittenden, and 125 of its alumni had been slain in battle, and 350 others maimed."

The curriculum embraces the usual classic and scientific courses of military academies, with the addition of a chair of agriculture. The present classes—four in number—aggregate 249 cadets, and the general condition of the institution is prosperous and healthy. The location at Lexington, Va., is admirable, the society is of the highest order, and all the influences and surroundings are of a nature to promote virtue and studiousness.

WE have received several books, periodicals and pamphlets, which will be noticed in our next.

DEER'S GREAT SEED WAREHOUSE AND NURSERIES.—As the season ap-

proaches when our farming friends will be laying in their supplies of seeds, we call their attention to the card of H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, which appears in our advertising pages. Parties living at a distance can be supplied by mail, and may feel assured that fresh and genuine seeds will be sent them, as the standing and reputation of this establishment are unquestioned.

THE UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER.—For over a year we have had one of these excellent labor-saving machines in use at home, and unhesitatingly endorse all that is said of their usefulness and merit in the inventor's card. They are cleanly, rapid, and do the work much more thoroughly than it can possibly be done by hand. Our New York office will receive and execute orders for them at manufacturers prices.

It is said that a chemist in France has demonstrated that there is as much nitrogen in 124 pounds of flesh, blood, and bone, as is contained in 1,100 pounds of prime farm manure; and hence concludes, that a dead horse is equal in value to a tun of the best manure that can be made on a farm.

FLORIDA LONG COTTON.—We have often been asked, says the *East Floridian Banner*, whether or not we thought cotton would advance during the present season. From all the information we can gather from the lights before us, we can really see very little hope of any material advance upon a gold basis.

We would here remark that our planters are slow to realize the fact that the Egyptian cotton has displaced, to a great extent at least, the lower grades of our Florida Long Cotton.

More attention must be paid its cultivation and preparation for market, if we hope to place and keep it beyond the competition of the Egyptian and other cotton of the world.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The *New York Times* says:—The high cost of rags for the manufacture of paper has led to long continued and costly attempts to substitute other articles, such as wood, straw, bamboo, corn-stalk, husks, etc., but owing to the great expense for chemicals and the machinery necessary for converting the materials into pulp, the cost of paper has not, to any considerable extent, been reduced.

It is now alleged that the okra plant, which grows luxuriantly in all parts of the United States, possesses all the requisites for making every description of paper, from the common wrapping to the finest book or bank note paper, either sized or non-sized, without the addition of any other material whatever. It is claimed that this has been practically demonstrated, and the discoverer has, within the past few months, manufactured by the most simple and economical process, in different mills, a variety of samples of papers which, although made under very unfavorable circumstances, possess all the characteristics of paper made from linen rags and manilla rope. If this should turn out to be true, it cannot fail to very greatly affect the price of paper, as the okra can be raised cheaply and abundantly. We understand that arrangements have been made for commencing the manufacture of okra paper this season.

In London money has been offered at the low rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and the news by the last steamer quotes good three months' bills at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per

cent., being a fraction higher, and yet at these rates business there was rarely, if ever, more prostrate, and heavy failures are of frequent occurrence. Indeed, in business circles, the prevailing alarm had reached a panic. The failures in England are about as numerous as they are in the United States. There the panicky feeling attendant on the depression is attributed to the apprehension of a war growing out of the present and yet unhealed difficulties existing in Italy. Those who have money are afraid to enter on new enterprises, and prefer lending it, if well secured, at the very low rate of 1 per cent. It is distrust of the future which makes a small amount of capital go a good way. Money, when it cannot be profitably employed, is a drug in the market. Nobody wants it, and consequently its use is sold cheaply.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS.—CÆSAR possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000. He used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £19,624,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, in ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,500,000. He had purchased the friendship of Corio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulius for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed the sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Apian spent in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of affairs, that

he had only £80,000, poisoned himself, because he considered that amount insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, at an entertainment she gave Antony, dissolved in some vinegar, a pearl worth £80, not several hundred pounds, as is commonly stated, and she drank it.

MAGNITUDE OF LONDON.—The houses number more than 350,000, and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and are lighted at night by 660,000 gas lamps, consuming every twenty-four hours about 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of the water supply, 44,883,328 gallons are used per day. The traveling public sustain 5,000 cabs and 1,500 omnibusses, besides all the other sorts of vehicles which human need can require or human wit invent. Its hungry population devour in the course of every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 249,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, and innumerable fish of other sorts, and consume 43,209,000 gallons of beer, 200,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence, 2,400 doctors find constant employment. London, finally, supports 852 churches, which are presided over by 930 divines of greater or less note.

ADVERTISING IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Scottish American Journal* says:—"The British people advertise far more extensively than careless observers on this side of the Atlantic have any notion of. It is a vulgar conception with many here, we know, that this is a great country for advertising, and yet those who have constant access to the leading home journals know how absurdly mistaken people are who entertain that idea

Take the London daily and weekly press—take Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Edinburgh, and we venture to say for one advertiser in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and even Chicago, (which is the best advertised place on the continent,) there are at least three advertisers in the British cities named. The *Liverpool Post*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Edinburg Scotsman*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Glasgow Herald*, show even a greater difference than this, taking population into account. New York itself is far behind St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Buffalo, in this respect."

THE CRISIS IN MEXICO.—A correspondent writing from Mexico under date of the 16th ult., says:—"The greatest crisis ever before seen by Mexico is now upon her. Her people, so long kept in turmoil and strife, have emerged from the camps and battlefields wholly undone, as it were, and without means of obtaining a livelihood in any manner different from that to which they have from infancy been reared; those who have been kept penned within the walls of the cities during the struggle just closed, now fear to return on account of the immense number of robbers infesting the country in every direction, and therefore the agricultural and mining interests of the republic each day suffer more and more—the land lies idle and vacant, the factories have ceased their operations, and the mines are not generally working; industry and commerce are paralyzed; the treasury is empty, and nothing out of this night of darkness and hopelessness looks promising. Therefore whoever takes the reins of government has no easy task

to perform to bring order out of this interminable chaos, to harmonize the people, institute reforms, and give security and stability to the republic."

OUR TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.—The *Philadelphia Gazette*, in alluding to the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, says:—"We are not among the number of those who begrudge the money spent in our territorial purchases, as the substantial power we thus acquire has been of immense advantage to us as a nation. A few years back the peopling of the vast regions between the Mississippi river and the Pacific would have seemed an idle dream. Now it is in rapid process of accomplishment. We trust never again to see so foolish a thing done by our national Senate as that which reduced the *Gad-den* purchase to half its original dimensions, and leaves beyond our borders inexhaustible mineral treasures. Partisan animosity did that. We should be loth to see the Republicans of the present Senate guilty of any such meanness. Whatever territorial acquisitions can be made by Secretary Seward at reasonable rates should be indorsed, provided the land be in a position to become useful to our future career, and we believe that to be the sentiment of a majority of the people, as was demonstrated by the general favor with which the purchase of Alaska was greeted. The magnitude of our empire is the thing that renders it most attractive to the swarming millions of Europe, who feed the mighty current of emigration to which we owe so much of our national greatness. If England were to cede all British America to us, it would in our hands contribute more to swell the trade and wealth of Great Britain than it ever could as her own colony."

